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Allies Urge Speed at Lebanon Unity Talks

By John Vinocur

PARIS — The four participants in the Beirut peacekeeping force pressed Lebanon's factions Thursday for quick results at next week's reconciliation talks, but apparently disagreed on the possibility of Western reprisals for Sunday's bombing raids or attacks in the future.

The call for the Lebanese to quickly resolve their internal problems at the intercommunity talks beginning Monday in Geneva won the full approval of the foreign ministers of the United States, France, Britain, and Italy at an emergency meeting at the Chateau de la Celle Saint-Cloud, near Paris.

But a U.S. disclosure of discussion about a possible response to the Beirut bombings clearly made the European participants nervous at a time when they all have stated their disapproval of the U.S. military action in Grenada.

A U.S. official, who could not be named under the ground rules of a briefing, said that the possibility of taking reprisals had been discussed during the ministers' morning emergency session, called after the bombings on Sunday of French and U.S. installations in Beirut.

He declined to say what the attitude of the group as a whole had been, and, while acknowledging that the ministers had discussed the forces behind the attacks, he also refused to say whether they had agreed on a single explanation for the raids.

The official's remarks followed what some participants took as an implied threat of reprisals made by Secretary of State George P. Shultz in a conversation with reporters on his flight to Paris from Washington Thursday morning. Asked what choices were available in response to the attacks, Mr. Shultz replied that they included having a pattern of reprisals.

"I would only say that we will exercise at least one of them," he said.

Mr. Shultz's flight back to Washington, he indicated, that although the United States, France, Britain and Italy remained committed to keeping military forces in Lebanon, there was some impatience now at the inability of Lebanese officials to form a cohesive government.

"There is a real feeling — and it was expressed in our meeting — that the leaders of Lebanon owe the people of Lebanon and the international community a real effort to throw themselves together," Mr. Shultz said.

"They have lost countless lives, they have lost countless opportunities which would create the kind of prosperous life that Lebanon is capable of producing. The people of Lebanon are the big losers and that's what they have to think seriously about," he said.

A French official, when told of the U.S. report that reprisals for the Beirut bombings were discussed at the meeting, was visibly upset and tried to play down the issue by saying, "That wasn't the sense of things."

But Claude Cheysson, France's foreign minister, said in a statement (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Claude Cheysson, France's minister of external relations, speaking at a news conference Thursday at the end of a one-day meeting near Paris of foreign ministers of the members of the peacekeeping force in Beirut. With him are, from left, Sir Geoffrey Howe of Britain, Giulio Andreotti of Italy and George P. Shultz of the United States.

Kremlin Sees Shift in Propaganda War

U.S. Invasion Offers a Chance to Cultivate Anti-Missile Sentiment in Europe

By Dusko Doder

MOSCOW — One of the immediate consequences of the U.S. invasion of Grenada has been to provide Moscow with fresh opportunities in its drive to turn West European public opinion against new U.S. missiles.

Almost overnight, the tables in the propaganda stakes have been turned. The Russians were able to join worldwide criticism of the United States and at least partly restore an image damaged by their intervention in Afghanistan and the shooting down of the South Korean jetliner.

The invasion gave added impetus to Soviet efforts to depict President Ronald Reagan as a trigger-happy cowboy pursuing reckless and dangerous policies.

In their propaganda and political drive against the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, the Russians have repeatedly insisted that Mr. Reagan was pushing the world toward a nuclear war with anti-Communist hysteria and military adventurism.

Yet the invasion has generated deeper concerns: the possibility that Grenada is a prelude to a similar U.S. move against Nicaragua, and danger to Cuba, which could bring about direct Soviet-U.S. confrontation.

The Soviet government has yet to issue a formal statement condemning the invasion, although the government press agency, Tass, provided an authoritative Kremlin view Wednesday.

Significantly, however, the Soviet government issued a formal condemnation of U.S. activities against Nicaragua and expressed its "solidarity" with the Nicaraguan people only hours after the beginning of the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

Observers in Moscow familiar with Soviet thinking say the Grenada incident was likely to fully reinforce a tendency that has become more obvious recently. Both in public and in private, the Russians are saying that détente was an "ab-

erration" in Soviet-U.S. relations and that Moscow has to prepare for a long-term confrontation with the United States.

President Yuri V. Andropov last month appeared to share that view when he asserted that last "illusions" about the possibility of an accommodation with Washington have disappeared.

But the Kremlin is unlikely to sacrifice its long-term interests for the sake of any spectacular or demonstrative gestures, particularly in a remote part of the world. Unable to provide assistance to Grenada, the Russians are expected to engage in damage control. That, among other things, is likely to involve concrete and greater assistance to Nicaragua and Cuba in the coming months.

One inoperable in the present situation is the reaction of Western Europe to the invasion and its impact on the anti-missile debates, particularly in West Germany.

Wednesday's new arms control proposals by Mr. Andropov, and his conciliatory tone, must be placed in that context. The Russian proposal, the State Department said, still would not allow any U.S. missiles and thus gave Moscow a monopoly on such weapons with a total of about 750 atomic warheads. The Soviet Union would achieve this number by freezing its present level of 108 missiles in Asia and 140 missiles in Europe. Each missile has three warheads.

The Russians have not dropped their demand for compensation for 62 British and French missiles, all but a handful of which are based on submarines, aimed at the Soviet Union. By reducing its proposal now to 140 in Europe, Moscow appears to be dropping below the British-French levels.

But some U.S. specialists say they believe that Moscow intends to argue that the total 750 warheads they would have on all SS-20s, including those in Europe and Asia, are needed because the British and French are modernizing their missiles with multiple-warheads.

U.S. officials stressed, however, that the new British submarine-missile, the Chevaline, carried only a buckshot-style multiple warhead and not the variety that can aim individual warheads at widely separated targets.

The State Department disclosed that one new SS-20 base with nine missile launchers was now operational in Soviet central Asia, increasing the total number of SS-20s in Europe and Asia to 360. At least two other such bases are known to be under construction.

The State Department maintains that Mr. Andropov's threat to walk out of the Geneva talks if the NATO alliance goes ahead with deployment is unjustified because Moscow has deployed more than 100 SS-20s since the talks began in November 1981.

■ Soviet Call For Compromise
In Geneva, the Soviet negotiator at arms control talks, Yuri A. Kvitinsky, said that there was still a chance for success if the United States accepted the Soviet offer, The Associated Press reported.

"There is a sound basis for compromise," Mr. Kvitinsky said as he entered a plenary meeting. "You have the possibilities now." Mr. Kvitinsky said to a member of the U.S. delegation on leaving the meeting. When asked if he felt there was a chance for success before deployment began, he replied, "It's all up to the American side."

■ One Time Zone for Alaska
ANCHORAGE, Alaska — Alaska will have one main time zone for the whole state instead of four beginning with Sunday's switch from daylight saving time to standard time.

Britain Seeks Pullout Of U.S. From Grenada, Calls for New Elections

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, called Thursday for a withdrawal of U.S. troops from Grenada as soon as possible and the restoration of democracy on the island.

In London, Sir Shridath Ramphal, secretary general of the Commonwealth, urged that U.S. forces on the island be replaced by a peacekeeping force drawn from the 48-nation Commonwealth of Britain and its former dependencies, of which Grenada is a member.

Sir Geoffrey made his statement after a conference near Paris of representatives of countries participating in the peacekeeping force in Lebanon. He also held private talks on Grenada with Secretary of State George P. Shultz in Paris.

"Allies have their differences from time to time," Sir Geoffrey said. "The important thing now is that as the initiative has been taken in Grenada it should be brought to a successful outcome and the U.S. forces withdrawn as soon as possible to allow democratic elections for a democratic government."

He said his remarks did not mean that Britain supported the U.S. invasion of the island.

Sir Geoffrey also replied to questions about a statement made Wednesday by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in New York that Sir Paul Scoon, the governor general of Grenada, had requested military intervention by other Caribbean states.

"No such request was received by her majesty's government from Scoon," he said.

He said Britain was made aware of the U.S. operation "only recently."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Thursday that Britain had received no request from Sir Paul for troops.

Mrs. Thatcher, during noisy scenes Thursday in the House of Commons, said Britain would abstain in the United Nations Security Council's vote on a resolution to condemn the United States for the

House unit votes to apply War Powers Act time limits on Grenada invasion. Page 3.

Most delegates to an OAS meeting condemn the United States for the invasion. Page 3.

Sir Shridath, of Guyana, said the

invasion. She said, however, that Britain would "consider sympathetically" sending troops to join a Commonwealth peacekeeping force.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados — The U.S. invasion force on Grenada overran a hilltop prison Thursday that was the last major stronghold of Cuban and Grenadian troops, U.S. sources reported.

Pockets of resistance were reported elsewhere on the island.

A Barbadian radio station said the U.S. troops also captured the Grenadian Army headquarters at Fort Frederick, on the outskirts of St. George's, the island's capital.

Pentagon sources in Washington later confirmed that the fort had been taken.

Radio reports on the fighting had no word on the safety of an estimated 100 political prisoners at the Richmond Hill prison.

General Hudson Austin, the Marxist whose bloody coup led to the invasion, was holding hostages on the southern part of the island on Thursday, U.S. intelligence sources said. The sources said it could not be learned the number or nationality of the hostages.

Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard and an unknown number of the 16-member Revolutionary Military Council reportedly took refuge at the Soviet Embassy.

At Fort Bragg, North Carolina,

Commonwealth had a major role to play in Grenada, particularly in setting up elections.

"I am looking for a withdrawal of the invading forces within a matter of days or weeks, not months," Mr. Ramphal said.

■ Political Ills for Thatcher
Earlier, Peter Osnos of The Washington Post reported from London: The U.S. invasion of Grenada (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Units Said to Take Last Island Stronghold

The Associated Press

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At Fort Bragg, North Carolina,

hundreds of reinforcements from the 82d Airborne Division were sent Thursday to Grenada, officials said.

The officially reported U.S. death toll in the invasion, which began Tuesday, rose to 8, with another 8 missing and 39 wounded. At least 42 Cubans were said to have been killed in the first two days of the fighting. The number of Grenadian casualties could not be learned.

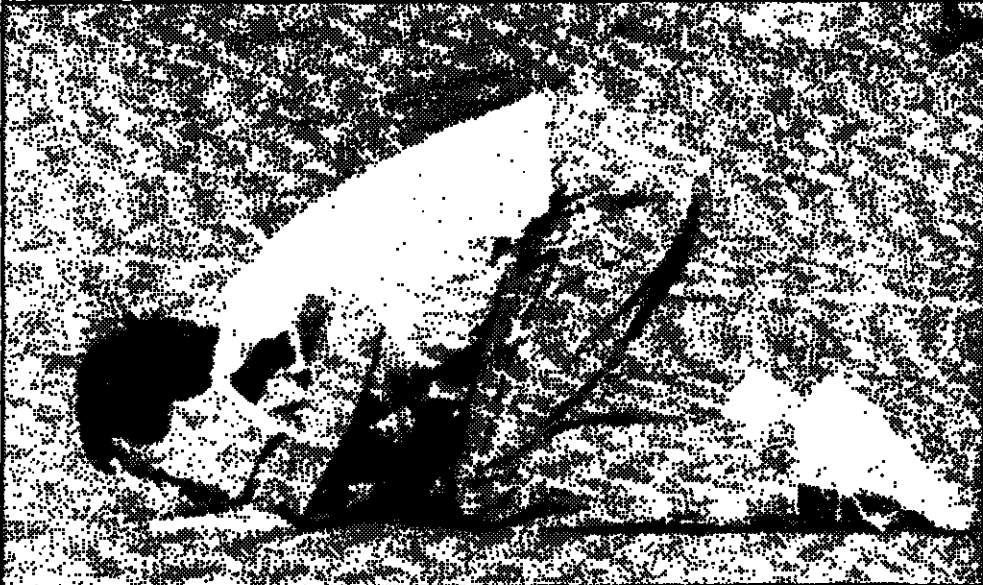
By early Thursday, 375 U.S. residents or tourists had been evacuated from the island and flown to Charleston, South Carolina.

President Ronald Reagan's chief spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said in Washington that U.S. troops "found resistance there greater than expected, but at greater than we were prepared for." He said there were an estimated 1,000 Cubans on the island, many more than Cuba has acknowledged.

Mr. Speakes said the Cubans, described as construction workers by Havana, were "in reality" members of a "combat engineer battalion, commanded by a Cuban colonel."

"What we have found there suggests a pattern in Grenada of Cuba," he said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



A U.S. evacuee from Grenada kissed the ground after arriving in South Carolina.

Battered Village Is Symbol of Afghan Resistance

By William Branigan

ROKHEH, Afghanistan — It was already 8 A.M. and the start of another hot, end-of-summer day when Gul Alam, 41, began walking to the mosque for Friday prayers. He took the well-worn path he had walked many times before and danger was far from his mind.

He happened to put his foot down on a flat stone. An explosion.

Now, Mr. Alam, bearded and gaunt, lay on a cot with a bottle of dextrose dripping through a tube into his left arm. Sweet glances on his brow as he spoke in a low, weak voice.

He had been working in Kabul as a mechanic before the war. Then he moved back to his home in Rokheh, but it was destroyed by Soviet bombing last year and his wife and three of his children returned to the capital.



Mir Agha, 25, a resident of the battered Afghan village of Rokheh, lies in the hospital after his right leg was amputated. He was hurt when he stepped on a Soviet-planted land mine.

an artificial leg at the Red Cross hospital in Peshawar. Then he wants to return to the Panjshir Valley. He can never go back to Kabul, he said. He has been with the anti-Communist resistance since the Soviet intervention, and a brother was killed fighting the Russians three years ago.

Keeping Mr. Alam company as he lay on his cot in the dark, stifling room were a 6-year-old son, his eldest, and his aged father-in-law.

His wife still did not know of his injury, which had happened four days earlier, and it would be several days more before the father-in-law could make the trip to Kabul to tell her.

Mr. Alam was the second mine victim in Rokheh in a week. A few days earlier, Mir Agha, 25, had his right leg amputated below the knee after stepping on a mine while fetching water. Three friends also had to be amputated and shrapnel

badly wounded him in the abdomen, left leg and genitalia.

Their suffering is part of the continuing agony of Rokheh, scene of some of the most concentrated bombing in Afghanistan and one of the most badly damaged villages in the country.

But it is a village that refuses to die. Despite the constant fear of renewed attack, many residents have returned and begun to rebuild.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Nakasone, Amid Boycott, Is Reported Ready to Seek Tanaka's Resignation

By William Chapman

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is being forced into a showdown with his convicted mentor, former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, and is reported to be ready to seek Mr. Tanaka's resignation from the Diet.

Parliamentary business has been stalled for two weeks, with opposition parties trying to force Mr. Tanaka's resignation. With no resolution in sight, Mr. Nakasone seems compelled to make the personally painful attempt to muddle him out.

Mr. Tanaka has refused to resign despite his conviction two weeks ago on a bribery charge, and there were no indications Thursday that he had changed his mind. He said only that he would agree to meet with Mr. Nakasone.

During a day of rumors and speculation, Mr. Nakasone did not say that he would seek a resignation, and he told reporters only that he would try to meet with Mr. Tanaka to find out his "true feelings" on the political troubles.

But reports that leaked from meetings of leaders of the governing Liberal Democratic Party's said the intent of their meeting was to induce Mr. Tanaka to step aside.

This approach was said to represent an attempt to let Mr. Tanaka resign gracefully for the good of the party and permit the Diet to resume deliberations. If he accepted that way out, Mr. Nakasone would then probably dissolve the lower house and call for early elections.

Observers say they believe Mr. Tanaka would be easily re-elected by his still-loyal constituents.

Mr. Tanaka was found guilty Oct. 12 of having accepted a 50-million-yen bribe (about \$2.2 million at the current exchange rate) from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

Members of the opposition parties immediately pushed for the adoption of a resolution demanding that Mr. Tanaka resign. When it was bottled up in a committee controlled by the Liberal Democratic Party, they refused to attend any sessions.

The government had gambled that the opposition would be forced to return to business to vote on two popular bills, one cutting income taxes and one raising the wages of public service workers, but the strategy failed and the opposition is still boycotting.

Many observers say Mr. Tanaka helped solidify the opposition's case with his defiant statement insisting that he was innocent and pledging not to resign so long as court appeals are pending.

The custom in Japan is for people to resign if their actions cause their institution to be in disgrace. Many feel that Mr. Tanaka has behaved in an un-Japanese fashion by refusing to step aside to take responsibility for the political embarrassment he has caused.

Mr. Nakasone owes his election last year to Mr. Tanaka, who despite his legal troubles still commands the party's largest faction. He is so powerful, many observers think, that even his resignation from the Diet would not diminish his political influence so long as his faction remained loyal. There have been no public defections from his faction since the conviction in court.

INSIDE

■ The European Parliament voted to freeze \$1 billion in budget refunds to Britain and West Germany. Page 2.

■ Argentina's elections Sunday raise the question whether any government can stabilize the turbulent country. Page 3.

■ Video recorders bring troubles for Soviet censors. Page 4.

■ The unity of South Africa's political parties has been shattered by proposed constitutional reforms. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. business productivity rose at an annual rate of 5 percent in third quarter. Page 11.

■ Ford announced that it had record earnings for the third quarter of the year. Page 11.

WEEKEND

■ Australia's aborigines have left their mark on Paris: dances, ground painting and films. Vicky Elliott reports. Page 7.

EC Parliament Freezes British, West German Refunds and Farm Cash

STRASBOURG, France — The European Parliament voted Thursday to freeze budget refunds worth about \$1 billion to Britain and West Germany and blocked money designated for some European Community farmers.

The 262-56 vote was a clear sign to EC governments that the community's members of Parliament wanted a basic reform of the group's finances, now close to bankruptcy.

The assembly held back payments pending the outcome of a summit meeting of European leaders in Athens in December to seek a settlement to the budget crisis and other long-standing political problems.

A spokesman for the Budget Committee, Christiane Scrivener of France, said member states must now give a genuine response to Parliament's demand for solutions to the problems of new financial resources, control over farm spending, budgetary contributions by member states and development of new community policies.

The vote to freeze the refunds and money designated next year for farm support was made during a long session on the first reading of the 1984 draft community budget.

The two sets of payments are worth two billion European Currency Units (\$1.3 billion).

A resolution passed by the assembly said the refunds to Britain and West Germany should only be released after a comprehensive solution had been found to the community's financial problems. The two countries claimed rebates because they argued that their contributions to the EC budget, calculated under the community's complex financial structure, had been unfairly high.

In addition to the freeze, the parliament added \$46 million ECUs to the 1984 draft budget to put total expenditure at almost 25.4 billion ECUs, within a few million ECUs of exhausting the community's resources.

The additional money was for regional and social funds, aid for developing countries and energy projects.

The European Parliament is to have its final word on the 1984 budget in December, shortly after the Athens summit conference. The assembly can reject the community budget, one of its few real powers. Mrs. Scrivener has said it might do this, for the second time in its four-year history, if the Athens summit conference failed.

Although other members emphasized that the move was not intended to be anti-British, the freeze was opposed by all British Labor Party and most British Conservative Party members.

Rights Group Assails Executions by China

LONDON — Amnesty International charged Thursday that China has put to death at least 600 people in about 20 cities and counties since August, and called on the Chinese president to halt what it called a dramatic increase in executions.

The London-based human rights group said that 15 to 40 people were being executed at a time, mostly for murder, rape or robbery, under a Sept. 2 decree introducing the death penalty for seven new categories of offenses. In a letter to President Li Xianmin, Amnesty International said it was concerned that safeguards had been removed in some capital cases to speed up procedures for trial.



French troops examine the identity papers of a Lebanese motorcyclist in Beirut Thursday after he drove near the spot where more than 50 French soldiers were killed last Sunday.

Lebanese Said to Seek Moslem Sheikh For Attacks On U.S., French Forces

By David B. Ottaway

BEIRUT — Lebanese security officials are reportedly searching for a Shiite Moslem fundamentalist sheikh with close ties to Iran who is believed to have played a major role in the suicide bomb attacks on U.S. and French peacekeeping troops Sunday.

The sheikh was identified by Lebanese sources as Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, who is said to be the leader of the Shiite extremist Hizb Allah, or Party of God, which has links to another fundamentalist group in Iran.

According to one report circulating in Western intelligence circles, he was present in the Shiite suburb next to the U.S. soldiers' compound the night before the attacks and gave his final blessings to the two men who volunteered for the suicide mission and drove the trucks loaded with explosives.

At least 222 U.S. and 56 French soldiers were killed.

Despite mounting indications of the role of pro-Iranian Shiite extremists in the actual execution of the operation, the bulk of the circumstantial evidence available about who masterminded it still

tends to point toward Damascus.

However, outsiders note that much of the information in the press here or circulating in diplomatic circles appears to come from the intelligence service of the Christian Phalangist Party. The Phalangists have a strong interest in implicating Syria because they believe it was responsible for the assassination of their own leader, President-elect Bashir Gemayel, in September 1982.

But on the basis of what is already publicly known about the close ties between the Lebanese fundamentalist groups and Syria, there is still good reason to believe that the Syrians had to be aware, sanction and possibly even help or organize the whole operation.

It is a widely held belief among Lebanese and diplomats here that no operation of such enormous implications could take place without the Syrians at least approving it beforehand.

The Syrians previously occupied both buildings destroyed in the explosions and thus had an intimate knowledge of their layout, construction and likely stress points.

Lebanese Prepare Meeting Efforts to bring Lebanon's war-

ring factions to negotiations in Geneva next week were stepped up Thursday, Reuters reported from Beirut.

Eight politicians and factional leaders have accepted invitations from President Amin Gemayel to attend the conference, which is designed to pave the way for a national unity government and a new power-sharing formula.

Haste Urged On Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

minister of external relations, appeared less cautious. He asserted: "The United States thinks you can reply by fire, even when you are not attacked. We only reply to attacks. There is a marked difference in the latitude of intervention."

Apart from the standing French interest in demarcating its Middle East positions from those of the United States, there appeared to be some real concern that the Americans would make a military move relating to Beirut that would not necessarily have the approval of the three other members of the peacekeeping force.

Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy did not deal directly with the question of reprisals, but said, "Someone just can't go up to the Gianicolo," a hill in Rome, "and start shooting because he feels threatened."

Although the Europeans insisted, as the Americans did, that the meeting had been useful, the talk of discussion of reprisals left them with a sense of discomfort.

Mr. Cheysson, who served as spokesman for the three other foreign ministers, reiterated the governments' support for the multinational force, condemned the bombings of the French and U.S. forces as "horrible terrorism" and said the peacekeepers would try to improve their consultations and coordination.

The essential political outcome of the ministers' consultation was an agreement to press the Lebanese factions to move quickly at the Geneva talks, a task regarded with considerable pessimism by the allies in private.

The U.S. official who briefed reporters said that there would be no change in the makeup or activities of the multinational force and that the group had talked of a greater possible role for United Nations forces, a position advocated by France for the past several months.

The issue of Grenada did not come up directly at the session, Mr. Cheysson said, but it was a subject in a meeting between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Cheysson, and in another later with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary.

NATO to Cut 1,400 Arms In Stockpile

Soviet Is Urged to Reduce Similar Nuclear Arms

Reuters

MONTEBELLO, Quebec — NATO ministers announced Thursday that they had decided to reduce the alliance's nuclear stockpile by 1,400 old, unneeded warheads and urged the Soviet Union to make similar reductions in its arsenal.

At the same time, the ministers said that they planned to go ahead with the deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe in December. The first missiles will be stationed in Britain and West Germany.

The ministers said after a meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Nuclear Planning Group that the removal of the short-range nuclear weapons and artillery shells would take place during the next five to six years.

It will reduce the present NATO stockpile of 6,000 warheads to 4,600.

The ministers said in a communiqué at the end of the first day of meetings at Montebello, near Ottawa, that, contrary to some impressions, NATO had not been fueling the arms race, the new cut would reduce the alliance's nuclear stockpile to its lowest level in 20 years.

The communiqué said: "Ministers urged the Soviet Union to follow the example set by the alliance, to halt and reverse its buildup of nuclear forces, and to join NATO in the search for a safer future."

It added that the scrapping of the 1,400 warheads did not affect NATO's decision to deploy new medium-range missiles in Europe starting in December. The new weapons, the communiqué said, would replace others not included in the 1,400 being withdrawn.

Joseph Luns, the NATO secretary-general, said at a news conference with Caspar W. Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, and Michael Heseltine, the British defense secretary, that the warheads to be scrapped would include such weapons as artillery shells, short-range missiles, and anti-aircraft shells.

In some cases, Mr. Luns said, more powerful conventional weapons have made nuclear warheads "unnecessary to perform the same jobs."

Mr. Weinberger said that NATO policy was "to maintain the deterrence effectively, but at the lowest possible level."

Mr. Heseltine, asked about the U.S. decision to invade Grenada over British objections, said that there was no U.S.-British agreement on Caribbean matters, but he conceded that "this has been a sadness that major allies have a disagreement." But he emphasized that they were speaking "the language of friends. I believe in the Atlantic alliance."

WORLD BRIEFS

Jesuit Congress Recognizes 'Mistakes'

ROME (AP) — The 33d General Congress of the Society of Jesus has acknowledged that "there have been certain mistakes made in the pursuit" of the order's mission. Some Jesuits have become involved in political drives to eradicate poverty and illiteracy, and to promote human rights.

The legislative body of the Jesuits, which finished its work Tuesday, said that sometimes the search for social justice had led to an "exaggerated preoccupation" that gave rise to the danger of "being caught up in a merely secular activism." It called on the order to have "a more profound sense of obedience to, and collaboration with the pope and local bishops," according to a summary of its final document released Thursday.

Pope John Paul II consistently has criticized the Catholic Church's most powerful order for the activism and liberal religious views of some of its members. Last month, the Jesuits elected as their new leader a Dutch priest, Peter Hans Kolvenbach S.J., 54, who reportedly shares the pope's conservative stand on doctrine and discipline.

U.S. Ship, Feared Lost, Sends Signal

BEIJING (UPI) — An American oil exploration vessel disappeared in a storm off China's southern coast, but a new SOS signal received Thursday raised the hope that some of the 81 crewmen were alive on lifeboats.

The Java Sea, a 5,930-ton vessel under lease by the Atlantic Richfield Co. of Los Angeles, was drilling about 20 miles (32 kilometers) south of Hainan Island off China's southern coast and only 35 to 60 miles from Vietnamese waters, according to company officials here. U.S. Navy sources said the first message from the ship, received on Tuesday as it listed under emergency power in a tropical storm, came from a location halfway between Hainan Island and Vietnam. The region is potentially sensitive; Vietnam has accused China of violating its sovereignty by allowing American companies to operate in the waters.

Dick Vermeir, vice president of Global Marine Inc. of Houston, the ship's owner, said a second signal, received by a Japanese merchant vessel, could only have been emitted from the rig or a lifeboat equipped with a hand-held SOS radio device, meaning "there has to be some people aboard."

Guatemalan Rebels Reportedly Free 2

GUATEMALA CITY (AP) — Celeste Aida Mejia de Velasco, 54, sister of the Guatemalan chief of state, General Oscar Mejia Victores, and Maria Elena Rios Montt de Rivas, 37, sister of the former president, Efraim Rios Montt, have reportedly been freed by the leftist guerrilla group that abducted them.

Mrs. Mejia de Velasco, kidnapped Sept. 10, was freed and taken to a medical facility for treatment, her sister-in-law, Lucricia de Velasco, said in a telephone interview Wednesday.

Mrs. Rios de Rivas, kidnapped June 29, was reported to have been taken to a sanatorium in Guatemala City for a checkup, according to a sanatorium employee. Her family refused to confirm the report or give her whereabouts. The Rebel Armed Forces, one of four guerrilla groups fighting for power in Guatemala, claimed responsibility for the kidnappings.

Iran's Northern Offensive Continues

BAHRAIN (Reuters) — Iran's latest offensive in the Gulf war entered its second week Thursday with the two sides locked in fierce fighting and making conflicting claims of success.

Iran began the attack around the northern Iraqi border town of Penjwin on Oct. 20, trying to cut off Iranian Kurdish rebels from supply bases in Iraq and put the Iranian towns of Marivan and Baneh out of range of Iraqi artillery.

Iran has claimed big territorial gains and says it has inflicted heavy losses on the Iraqis. Iraq says its troops have repelled the attacks, killing 20,000 Iranians. An Iraqi commander said this week that Iran had failed to occupy any Iraqi territory in the campaign.

For the Record

The West German cabinet decided Wednesday to adopt U.S. emission standards in tests on lead-free gasoline and introduce them in 1986, whether or not other European countries do the same. (Reuters)

Zambians voted Thursday in general elections in which President Kenneth Kaunda was the sole candidate for the presidency under the country's single party system. (UPI)

Oman, which is pro-Western, and South Yemen, which has a Marxist government, announced Thursday the establishment of diplomatic relations, ending more than 15 years of hostility, the United Arab Emirates press agency said. (Reuters)

Correction

The third-quarter earnings of Murphy Oil Corp. were incorrectly reported in Wednesday's editions of the Herald Tribune. Correct earnings figures for the company appear on Page 15.

U.S. Troops Said to Take Island Stronghold

(Continued from Page 1)

ban activity that may prove to be substantial," Mr. Speaker said. "And it follows a pattern that the Cubans have exercised in other parts of the world, such as Angola and Ethiopia."

Bishop Rescue Plan

Intervention in Grenada was originally conceived at the suggestion of the United States to rescue Prime Minister Maurice Bishop from house arrest, Prime Minister Tom Adams of Barbados said, according to Reuters in a report from Bridgetown.

Mr. Bishop was detained by rivals within his ruling New Jewel Movement on Oct. 13 and shot dead by Grenadian troops six days later.

Mr. Adams said on radio Wednesday night that on Oct. 15 an official of the Barbadian Ministry of Defense and Security told him he had been "tentatively approached by a U.S. official about the prospect of rescuing Bishop from his captors and had been made an offer of transport."

Talks then began with other Caribbean leaders about a possible rescue, Mr. Adams said. On Oct. 19, "it was agreed to proceed with a rescue plan in collaboration with eastern Caribbean countries and larger non-Caribbean countries with the resources to carry out such an intricate operation," he added.

"As we all know now, this proved to be in vain," Mr. Adams said.

He said it had been agreed in

advance that Grenada's governor-general, Sir Paul Scoon, was "the only constitutional authority remaining in the country."

The Reagan administration Thursday rejected suggestions that the United States maneuvered Caribbean states into requesting the American-led invasion of Grenada.

A State Department spokesman said such suggestions are "simply not the case."

Britain Seeks U.S. Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

has created serious political problems for Mrs. Thatcher's government, undermining her claim to a special relationship with the Reagan administration and even raising questions about the imminent deployment in Britain of U.S. cruise missiles.

Mrs. Thatcher's inability to dissuade Mr. Reagan from mounting the operation and the government's handling of the crucial question of when it learned that an invasion

was imminent appear to have damaged the authority and credibility of her leadership.

The Conservative Party, a senior Thatcher aide said Wednesday, "can be nothing but unhappy" about the situation.

In a detailed statement Wednesday to an emergency debate in Parliament, Sir Geoffrey had sought unsuccessfully to contain the trouble.

His account of the chronology of Britain's involvement showed not only that the government knew more and earlier about the prospects of a U.S.-led intervention than it had previously conceded, but also that its communications with the United States and Caribbean nations involved were "paraphrased and muddled."

If the prime minister was unable to stop Mr. Reagan from moving on Grenada, opposition spokesmen said Wednesday, she would be less able to prevent him from firing U.S. missiles based in Britain if he believed it to be in the U.S. interest.

To now accept a U.S. pledge to respect Britain's right to veto use of the missiles is to live "in a dangerous fool's paradise," said Enoch Powell, a veteran member of Parliament who represents the Northern Ireland Unionists. "Anyone in office who entertains that delusion is in no position to serve the security of this country."

However, Sir Geoffrey said "there is no credible analogy" between the missile issue and the U.S. rejection of British advice on Grenada.

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Divided Argentina Faces Its 'Last Chance' Election

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — At 2 A.M., a crowd still chokes the intersection of this city's two stylish pedestrian avenues.

Businessmen, shoppers and passers-by are absorbed in the clamor of anonymous men and their arm-waving political arguments.

For blocks around, the tiny blasts of loudspeakers herald Argentina's general elections Sunday, in which a president and vice president, 250 members of the House of Deputies, 46 senators and 22 provincial governors are to be chosen.

Pamphlets carpet the pavements and banners droop over avenues where campaign caravans pass with blaring horns.

There is a sense that years of repression, war and economic paralysis may finally lead Argentina to anarchy.

"This is the last chance," said a barrel-chested man in a rumpled

suit and tie. "We are in a process of decomposition. If we have another failed government, another economic disaster, another military coup, then ciao. Nothing will be left."

That warning, delivered with the hyperbole common to politics in Buenos Aires, nevertheless captured the issue that has shaped Argentina's return to democracy.

The first election campaign in a decade has been rent by partisan polarization, threatened by institutional breakdown and set against a backdrop of financial chaos.

The question, say many Argentines, is not so much who will win Sunday's vote but whether any government can stabilize this turbulent country.

"The country has lived through seven years of authoritarianism," Italo Luder, the Peronist party presidential candidate and a slight favorite over Raúl Alfonsín of the Radical Party, said recently. "All of

that has put us on the border of national dissolution."

Mr. Luder and Mr. Alfonsín have promised that this election will end Argentina's 55-year cycle of alternating military and civilian governments.

Nevertheless, mudslinging has taken the place of serious partisan debate. The armed forces have split into dozens of factions, union leaders have been unable to control a wave of wildcat strikes, and one strong-minded provincial judge forced a default this month on the country's \$40-billion foreign debt.

Violence remains a constant factor. Moreover, some analysts say, neither typical Argentines nor their leaders seem to have faced the reality of the country's situation.

"What worries me is that we don't have any mature discussion of the problem of Argentina," said

Roberto Cortés Conde, a historian and political scientist.

"The society has to realistically define what its possibilities are now," Mr. Cortés Conde said. "But I don't know if anyone is going to have the energy or the capacity or the courage to do it."

The elected president will inherit two major problems: the battered economy and the legacy of military repression and political violence.

The economic situation is already worse than that which helped prompt the military's 1976 coup against the last civilian government.

After a 10-percent decline in economic production in the last two years, Argentina has the world's highest rate of inflation and unemployment of 15 percent.

The elected government will have to begin talks with the International Monetary Fund within 10 days after the election, because Argentina's financing plan for its for-

eign debt has collapsed since August. The national financial system has all but shut down.

Even more dangerous is the problem of addressing the military's human rights violations.

The outgoing armed forces decreed an amnesty law last month seeking to halt investigations of their internal "dirty war" of torture and killings and the estimated 6,000 to 20,000 cases of abductions and disappearances. But in the last month, Argentine judges have refused to apply the amnesty.

The new civilian government will face pressure to investigate and try military leaders for human rights violations. It will also have to dismantle a network of death squads, paramilitary operatives and swollen military intelligence services.

Such action could quickly lead to a confrontation with military leaders and the risk of another coup.



A crowd gathers in Buenos Aires for a speech by a presidential candidate, Raúl Alfonsín.

House Panel Sets a Limit For Pullout

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The House Foreign Affairs Committee voted, 32-2, on Thursday to apply the time limits of the War Powers Act to the use of U.S. troops in Grenada.

The committee's resolution would require removal of the troops after a 60-day period beginning Tuesday, the day the troops landed. They could stay an additional 30 days if President Ronald Reagan said the time was needed to get them out safely. Congress could also approve a longer stay.

Meanwhile, Mr. Reagan prepared to document a Cuban military buildup on the island that he believed posed a threat to other nations in the southern Caribbean.

"It was clear that from the scale of things that have been discovered, we got there just in time," said the White House national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane. He said Mr. Reagan would discuss the building "in terms of capability and infrastructure and what it portended for the future."

In a nationally broadcast speech scheduled for Thursday night, Mr. Reagan also planned to underscore his determination to keep U.S. forces in Lebanon, where more than 220 marines were killed in a bombing Sunday.

The House committee's vote on the War Powers Act came after a debate in which the invasion of the Caribbean island was both praised as a proud moment and denounced as an occasion of shame.

Representatives Ted Weiss, Democrat of New York, and George W. Crockett Jr., Democrat of Michigan, were the only members opposing the committee resolution. Both had sought to strengthen it, Mr. Weiss by adding language denouncing the invasion as illegal and Mr. Crockett by calling for the removal of the troops by Nov. 24.

Representative Clement J. Zablocki, Democrat of Wisconsin and chairman of the committee, said the committee resolution was designed merely to implement the law and not to criticize the invasion.

"To my dismay and regret, the president has once again failed to respect the law regarding his submission of a report under the War Powers Resolution relative to the use of U.S. armed forces in Grenada," Mr. Zablocki said.

Meanwhile, Kenneth W. Dam, the deputy secretary of state, declined to say if Mr. Reagan felt bound by any requirement to bring the troops home after 60 days.

"There are serious doubts as to the automatic cutoff provisions of the War Powers Act," Mr. Dam said in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "The administration position is that we do not have a position on that."

Democrats in both houses of Congress acknowledged that the administration intended to remove its troops from Grenada before the 60-day deadline. But Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, the ranking Democrat on the Armed Services Committee, said at a news conference that official application of the War Powers Resolution to the invasion "is a matter of principle."

The president and many of his Republican supporters disputed the Democrats' argument and said Mr. Reagan had complied, at least in part, with the War Powers Act. The act requires the president to inform Congress whenever U.S. troops face imminent hostilities, and on Tuesday night Mr. Reagan sent a letter to congressional leaders outlining his reasons for invading Grenada.

Democrats said the letter failed to meet the president's obligation under the law because it did not specifically cite the legal provision that sets in motion the 60-day deadline for removal of troops. (AP, UPI, NYT)



The Soviet ambassador to the UN, Oleg A. Troyanovsky, right foreground, speaks to Nicaragua's deputy foreign minister, Victor Hinojosa Tinoco, left foreground, prior to a Security Council session on the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

Grenada Ban Is Lifted; U.S. Reporters Get Tour

By Phil Gailley

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has barred reporters from Grenada since the U.S.-led invasion of the island and imposed extraordinary restrictions on news coverage of the invasion.

President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday through his spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, that reporters would be allowed on the island when U.S. military commanders determined that conditions were safe for them.

[The U.S. gave 12 reporters an escorted tour of Grenada on Thursday. The Associated Press reported from Washington. Under the ground rules, the 12 reporters were required to share their observations with reporters left behind in Barbados. The round trip from Barbados lasted about four and a half hours.]

Until late Wednesday afternoon, when Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and General John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, provided the first detailed briefing of the operation at a news conference, reporters relied heavily on ham radio operators and Radio Havana for information.

It was ham radio operators who reported Wednesday that six journalists, including four Americans, had landed on the island in a chartered fishing boat. First reports said the journalists had been taken to the St. James Hotel in St. George's, the capital, but later reports said at least four of them had been removed from the island by U.S. forces to the carrier Guam.

The Federal Communications Commission moved on Wednesday to clarify information on ham operators providing information on the invasion. William Russell, a spokesman for the commission, said some operators had been using unauthorized frequencies to pick up broadcasts from the island and that the commission had started monitoring operators for violations.

Defense Department officials who spoke on the condition that they not be named said Britain's

tight control over press coverage of the war with Argentina over the Falkland Islands last year had made an impression on some U.S. military commanders, particularly General Vessey.

During the Falklands war, British reporters were allowed aboard British ships and were allowed onto the islands with the invasion force. Their reports, however, were censored by British authorities.

There was no U.S. censorship in the Vietnam War. Reporters, to get credentials from U.S. military authorities, had to sign a pledge not to disclose in advance troop movements, exact casualty totals and certain aspects of military operations.

At Wednesday's news conference, Mr. Weinberger said the operation's military commanders had decided they did not want reporters along and added that he "wouldn't ever dream of overriding a commander's decision."

Some of the country's major news organizations, including most of the television networks and wire services, had protested the restrictions in letters to Mr. Reagan and other administration officials.

Howard Simons, managing editor of The Washington Post, said one of his newspaper's reporters, Edward Cody, was among the six journalists who reached Grenada by boat. He said he had been told that Mr. Cody had been taken off the island to the carrier Guam.

Also reported to be on board the carrier were Don Bohning of The Miami Herald, Morris Thompson of Newsday and Bernard Diederich of Time magazine. The identities and whereabouts of the two journalists from other countries could not be established.

Most Delegates to OAS Meeting Condemn U.S. Intervention

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Most delegates to the meeting of Organization of American States here have condemned the invasion of Grenada as a violation of international law and the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of member nations.

However, the meeting of the Western Hemisphere nations adjourned Wednesday without the introduction of any formal resolution to condemn the action.

Virtually the only countries defending the action at the meeting were the states that contributed to the invasion force.

Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles of Dominica told the organization that "Caribbean forces" would remain in Grenada "until normalcy is restored." In a statement, she said that the multinational force had made a "pre-emptive strike" into Grenada to remove a "dangerous threat to peace and security" in the eastern Caribbean.

Miss Charles said the recent military buildup by the Grenadian government had created disproportionate military strength between Grenada and other member countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States. The member states, she said, were "deeply concerned that military forces and supplies were likely to be shortly introduced to consolidate the position of the regime and that could be used as a staging post for acts of

aggression" against neighboring countries.

She did not mention the Soviet Union or Cuba in her statement. But at a news conference later she asserted that those two countries were "strong in that area."

Miss Charles said she expected elections to be held in Grenada to choose a new government within six months. But the former prime minister, Sir Eric Gairy, and "other undesirable political elements" would not be permitted back on the island, she said.

In an alternate, Grenada's alternate delegate to the OAS, blamed the United States for what he called

"massive casualties" in his country and said reporters had been barred from the island to "hide the atrocities" there.

"Blood will drip from the fingers [of the United States] when the truth comes out about what has happened in Grenada," Mr. Jacobs said. "Today Grenada, but ask yourselves: Who is next?"

Mr. Jacobs said his government had sent a telegram to the U.S. Embassy in Barbados two days before the invasion, insisting that U.S. citizens on the island would not be harmed and were free to leave. "It is very clear that this smokescreen of danger to Ameri-

can students was a complete fabrication," he said.

Delegates also heard a dramatic tape recording made by Grenada's ambassador to the organization, Dessima Williams, who reportedly is in hiding, calling the U.S. invasion a "flagrant and barbaric act."

Mexico, the Bahamas, and the Dominican Republic joined several South American nations in accusing the United States of violating the OAS charter. Ambassador Rafael de la Colina of Mexico said the invasion would leave "deep and persistent wounds." Ambassador Francisco Posada de la Pena of Colombia compared the U.S. ac-

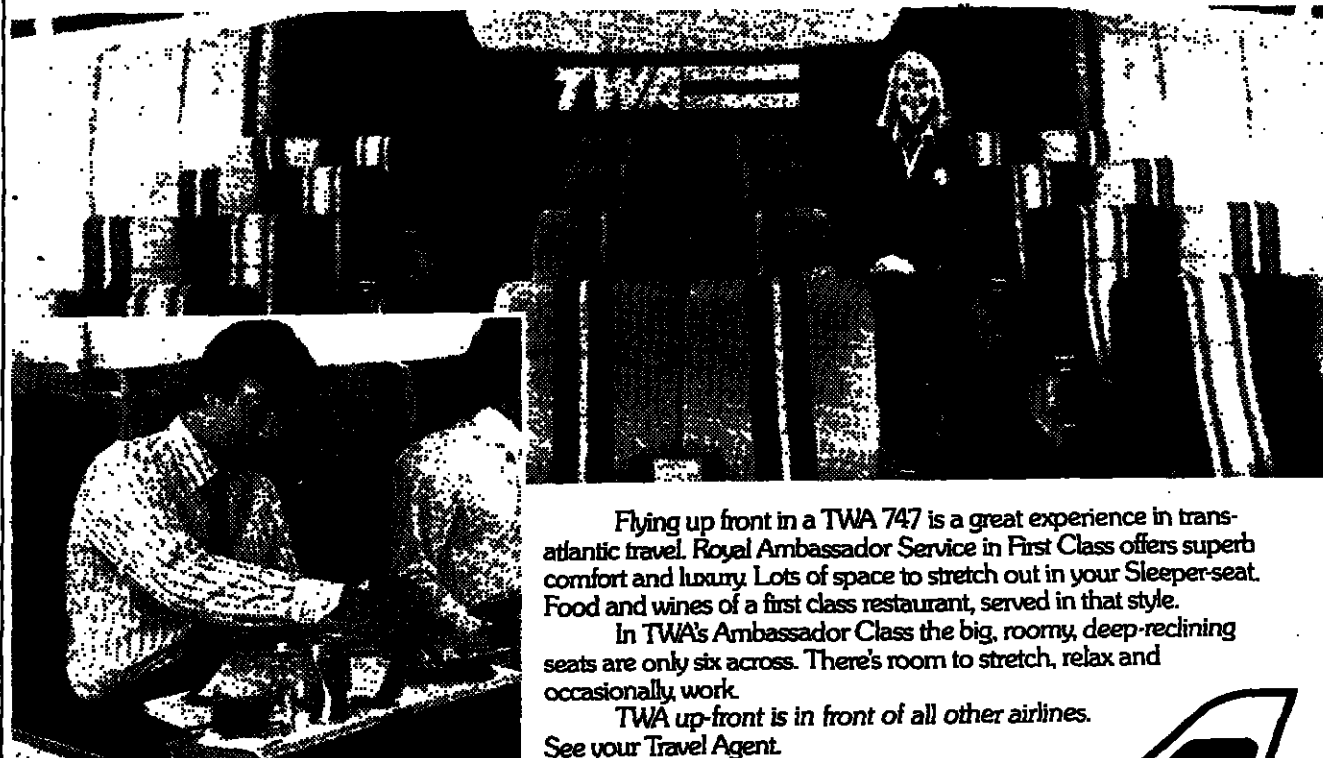
tion to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Only four eastern Caribbean nations, three of whom had joined the invasion, defended the action. Donatus Saint Aimee of Saint Lucia, one of the nations involved in the assault, called the landing "a preemptive defensive action" that was "well within the legal constraints" of OAS regulations.

At the United Nations in New York, debate over Grenada resumed Wednesday in the Security Council as a resolution condemning the U.S. invasion circulated among members. (NYT, WP)



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Soviet-Chinese Talks Conclude With Reported Trade Accord

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — A year after the world's two Communist giants opened talks aimed at normalizing relations, China and the Soviet Union on Thursday ended their third round of negotiations without any sign of a major political breakthrough, according to diplomats.

But the two sides reportedly agreed to double trade next year, expand student exchanges and work together to upgrade four Soviet-built factories in China.

The talks officially closed Thursday morning, after six earlier sessions, in a meeting between the Soviet deputy foreign minister,

Leonid F. Ilyichev, and the Chinese foreign minister, Wu Xueqian.

Details of the meeting were kept secret, but the two men reportedly agreed to continue their nations' search for resolution of the strategic differences that have separated them for more than two decades. No date or place was set for the fourth round of talks, however, diplomats said.

Mr. Ilyichev had met Mr. Wu's predecessor, Huang Hua, almost exactly a year ago, at the outset of the consultation process. Since then, Beijing and Moscow have initiated a thaw in cultural, commercial and academic relations.

Diplomats said Mr. Ilyichev was hoping to take home some tangible sign of progress toward a political settlement to offset recent gains in Chinese-U.S. relations.

Yet Beijing reportedly stood firm in insisting on removal of the "three major obstacles" blocking normalization — Moscow's military buildup in Afghanistan and along the Chinese-Soviet border and its support for Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

On a state visit to Turkey last week, Mr. Wu said China still felt "the menace of Soviet hegemonism" and declared that normalization of ties was "a great distance" away.

Nevertheless, Beijing indicated its willingness to continue the gradual improvement in nonpolitical areas, diplomats said. The most impressive gain is the agreement in principle to double trade next year to about \$1.6 billion, with exact details to be left to commercial ex-

perts. With China seeking to buy Soviet raw materials and to sell its cheap consumer goods, trade jumped 175 percent this year compared with 1982.

The talks also reportedly resulted in an agreement in which Soviet technicians would come to China to help modernize two plants in Harbin, one in Shanghai and one in Tianjin. The factories were built by Moscow in the 1950s before relations deteriorated.

Ukraine River Is Polluted By Fertilizer

Reuters

MOSCOW — Millions of fish died and water supplies for two major cities were restricted when a dam burst at a fertilizer factory and caused extensive pollution of the Dniestr River in the Ukraine, a Soviet minister said Thursday.

Water contaminated with potassium salts poured through a breach between 20 and 60 meters across and 14 meters high (about 65 and 195 feet across and 45 feet high) in a waste-product reservoir at Drobych, south of Lvov. The accident occurred Sept. 15.

This was the first official confirmation and detailed account of the disaster. The Dniestr flows from the Ukraine through Moldavia into the Black Sea.

The minister of water resources, Nikolai F. Vasilyev, told Izvestia that the poisonous solution traveled in a wave six meters high across 25 kilometers (15 miles) of countryside to empty itself into the Dniestr. More than 2,200 tons of fish were killed as the pollution spread about 500 kilometers downstream to settle in the reservoir of Novo-Dnestr, which supplies drinking water to Odessa and Kishinev.

Mr. Vasilyev said the dam failed because of construction and design errors coupled with overuse of its capacities. Eight persons are facing criminal charges because of the catastrophe, he said.

Sources in Moscow said this month that the Dniestr had been polluted by an explosion at a U.S.-built chemical plant near Odessa.

Soviet Videos: A New Headache for the Censor

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — An underground millionaire, queen of the black market in a provincial town, greets visitors at her garish home. Opulent carpets line the walls, chandeliers glitter, fruit overflows from huge bowls. But the prize acquisition is a Japanese video machine on which "Ashique Simon," a rock star popular across Russia, sways and gyrates.

At the home of a popular Soviet singer just back from France, visitors disregard the stereos, fancy phones, whistles and other trophies of foreign travel and gaze with awe on the humming, twinkling brushed-steel array of video recorders, tripod-mounted video cameras and TV screens.

"It's been such a bother," says the singer with studied ennui. "Everybody wants to come and watch, and I've seen the films so many times over."

At the Black Sea coast, after-hours guests are screened at the door and allowed in for 50 rubles a head, the equivalent of \$70 and 100 times the price of an average movie ticket. In a corner, a television screen flickers with the forbidden offerings of the West.

The scenes are widely disparate in origin. The first is from the current movie hit "Station for Two." The video is, by common understanding, telling evidence of the wealth, connections and ideological degradation of the specialists.

The second is an apartment in Moscow, where videos have surpassed booming stereos. Western toilet fixtures and even Zhiguli cars as the premier symbol of status among the globe-trotting cultural, scientific and political elite.

The last scene was described in Komsomolskaya Pravda in an expose of the biggest growth industry in the fertile Soviet underground — the smuggling of video machines and dissemination of Western films.

The Black Sea cafe, which was supplied by a flourishing and lucrative operation run in Moscow by one V.S. Sev-

ryngov before the authorities stopped it, had been a den of the "three S's" — sex, superstition and sadism, the paper said. "And sometimes," it added, "tapes were run with a special grant — vile slanders against our history and contemporary politics."

Under a system that grants its near-monopoly on the spread of information with an almost obsessive jealousy, even the limited infiltration of a machine that can disseminate images of Western permissiveness, pop culture and politics outside the reach of a censor's scissors is acutely alarming.

The black market prices commanded by video recorders and their paraphernalia bear witness to their popularity even though the prices have gone down with prices in the West and with the realization that feeding the machines can be risky.

Three video recorders recently available at a "commission store," the state-run second-hand goods outlets, were going for 3,500 rubles (about \$4,900). That is a sizable sum in a country where, according to official figures, the average monthly wage is 180 rubles.

Among Moscow's cognoscenti, a sort of hit parade of most-desired movies has developed. The favorites include "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," a movie held by many Russians to be the best contemporary American film, "The Deer Hunter," "Apocalypse Now," "Last Tango in Paris," "A Clockwork Orange," "Straw Dogs" and "The Godfather."

A year ago, rumors filtered through Moscow of an extensive KGB dragnet concentrating on black market video-supply operations. Two major Soviet newspapers recently provided details of a sweep that netted Mr. Sevryugov and his clients.

The exposé offered a glimpse into the scope and organization of the video underground. Sovietskaya Rossiya described Mr. Sevryugov as a 47-year-old ex-convict and artist who moved from dealing in icons and precious metals to video machines and copied tapes. The operation

had more than a dozen partners, regular ledgers and even its own traveling repairmen operating out of Mr. Sevryugov's spacious Moscow studio.

"Gradually they spread to new markets," wrote Sovietskaya Rossiya. "After the southern regions, Sevryugov's products reached Leningrad, Yuroslav, Odessa."

The group was caught and imprisoned. Soviet newspapers never print an exposé of this sort unless it has a stern Communist moral. The accounts made it clear that the problem persisted.

One sign of official concern came in a new law last November, which included video recordings among materials that customs agents had to check for "information that could harm the country's political or economic interests, state security, public order or the population's health or morals."

Officials have taken to screening video tapes brought in by foreign visitors.

Meanwhile, advertisements appeared in limited-circulation economic journals for home-grown video equipment. The prices cited were 1,875 rubles (\$2,675) for a video recorder, 875 rubles for a camera and 135 rubles for a 45-minute cassette. The ads have not been spotted since, and few Soviet machines have been seen outside official institutions. A major problem, Komsomolskaya Pravda acknowledged, was that the Soviet cassettes proved to be junk.

The paper quoted a Ministry of Trade report: "The production of domestic tapes has been stopped altogether. The quality did not satisfy customers."

Such concern for customer satisfaction is not usually the hallmark of Soviet industry, and the report prompted speculation that the cassettes were essentially unusable.

Sovietskaya Rossiya voiced another concern: "Law enforcement organs are worried about another question: what will those who already have or intend to get video equipment watch?"

Club of Rome: Upbeat Pessimists

Elite Forecaster Sees Future as Gloomy But Not Hopeless

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

ROME — "They forget that Cassius was right," said Aurelio Peccei, the amiable and optimistic man who founded and presides over the Club of Rome.

Eleven years ago, the club's study, "The Limits to Growth," cast a chill over the buoyantly producing, reproducing and consuming world by predicting that mankind faced catastrophe within a century unless it acted quickly to establish an equilibrium in which population growth, industrialization and the depletion of resources were halted.

Since publication of the report, which was prepared by an international research team at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the club has sponsored a contin-

ing series of more limited studies and international conferences that have elaborated on the same theme.

Mr. Peccei recently returned from a conference in Budapest devoted to the question of how, by the end of this century, the world will manage to feed six billion people. He heard some gloomy papers, particularly on a likelihood that the capacity of the United States to make up much of the rest of the world's food deficit is diminishing.

"Going as we are going now, the United States will produce less food in proportion to the increasing demand in the world, and so it can export less in percentage than now to a world that will need more," he said, referring to a study presented by an American organization called Carrying Capacity.

But Mr. Peccei, who at 75 shows

no sign of letting things take their course, believes that scenarios tend to be extreme and mankind retains the power to prevent the worst. In his speech in Budapest, he said, "If six billion need food, let us see to it that six billion be in a condition to partake in the effort to make it available to each one of them."

"I am a pessimist when I see how things are," Mr. Peccei said. "I am an optimist when I see that there are ways in which things can be changed."

It was certainly a life-affirming act when the former top-level executive of both Fiat and Olivetti, giants of Italian industry, decided in 1968 to invite about 25 European scientists, industrialists and humanists to meet here to look at the world's predicament and what could be done to prevent it.

The first meeting was a total flop, Mr. Peccei recalled. "Theological battles started over such things as whether the word 'system' is the equal of the English 'system.' But a few of us did not understand it was such a flop, so we continued."

Membership is now limited to 100, and there is an international waiting list.

Little has changed in the Club of Rome, which is Roman only because Mr. Peccei lives here. Above all, he said, the guiding principle that the club has no budget and accepts money from no one is unchanged. The club's meetings are financed by or in the country that



Aurelio Peccei: "We have all the means to put it straight."

invites it, and there is a waiting list for that, too. The next two successful applicants are Colombia and Finland.

The club does, however, solicit money for research reports. Money is accepted with the donors knowing that the study teams have "total freedom — intellectually, ideologically, scientifically — to examine a subject and report according to their understanding," Mr. Peccei said.

The club's headquarters are in the office of an intergovernmental bureau for information for which, in return, Mr. Peccei is a dollar-a-year consultant.

Mr. Peccei said his interest in the world's predicament arose from his

past as an anti-fascist who spent a year in prison for resistance activities during World War II and his many years of work in the developing world, in China before the war and in Latin America, the Middle East and Africa for Fiat.

"People should know that the situation is very serious looked at from any angle — environment, peace and war, unemployment, socially and in the sense of values," Mr. Peccei said. "But we say, my goodness, we have all the means to put it straight."

Mr. Peccei, relaxing at home at the end of a long day, added: "Remember, we don't want to be Cassandra. She was right, but she was not believed."

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PARIS — The French government will soon ban the marketing and use of the hormones stilbenes and thyrostatics, used by veterinarians and in cattle raising, following a study that suggests they may be harmful to human beings.
Other hormones will also be forbidden except where they are used in approved medicines, a government spokesman said Wednesday.

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South African Whites Split on Reforms

By Allister Sparks

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa is entering the last week of a protracted referendum campaign that has transformed its political landscape, shattering the unity of its white parties and forging new alliances among the blacks.

The issue that has caused this unintended reversal of the white minority's divide-and-rule strategy is a proposed new constitution. It will be put to the electorate of whites only on Wednesday.

The constitution, devised by Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha's government, gives a subordinate form of parliamentary representation to the 2.8 million South Africans of mixed race and 850,000 Indians, while continuing to exclude the 21 million blacks. The blacks will have rights only in 10 tribal homelands that are to have nominal independence.

It means that nonwhites will be included in the national government for the first time, a fact that has appealed many of the Afrikaners who control the government.

That fact has also shattered the unity of their political party. A rightist group under Andries P. Treurnicht, former leader of the National Party's powerful Transvaal branch, broke away when the plan was unveiled last year and is campaigning against the constitution.

Because the reforms are only to be the main opposition party, the liberal Progressive Federal Party, is also opposing them. The party's Afrikaner leader, Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, says it is unthinkable that the Progressives could support a constitution that entrenches the exclusion of blacks.

The debate has shattered the Progressives' unity, too, and many of the party's members support Mr. Botha on the ground that the re-



Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha campaigning for reforms.

form is at least "a step in the right direction."

Blacks are infuriated by the "constitutionalizing" of their exclusion, and three major black alliances have emerged since June. The biggest is the United Democratic Front, a grouping of 400 civic bodies, trade unions and other organizations, most of which adhere to the traditions of the banned African National Congress.

Another is called the National Forum, an alliance of 200 groups that follow the ideas of the movement founded by Stephen Biko, who died in police detention in 1977.

The third is made up of six homeland leaders and a number of black urban councils and business groups. Called the South African Federal Union, it aims to form a black parliament in response to the proposed constitution.

Those of mixed race and the Indian community are torn; some want to take advantage of the new status offered them, and others oppose a break with the blacks. Large

numbers, especially those of mixed race, have joined the United Democratic Front.

The Labor Party, the main party representing people of mixed race, agreed in January to participate in the arrangement. It has since been unable to hold public meetings because radicals have disrupted them.

The divisions, especially among the Afrikaners, raise the question of why Mr. Botha suggested the reform. With a two-thirds majority in Parliament, he still had an unsalable grip on white politics.

People close to the party leadership say that Mr. Botha, a former defense minister, was persuaded by his military advisers of the need to expand the power base of the 2.9 million Afrikaners.

Census projections indicate that the black population will not change significantly in the next 50 years. But the shrinking Afrikaner minority feels things closing in on it, with the collapse of the buffer once provided by the colonies of Mozambique, Rhodesia and Ango-

la, all of which are now independent and ruled by blacks.

Afrikaners thus feel the need for allies, both to reinforce their numbers and to provide a pool from which to conscript for the military. Mr. Botha has said repeatedly that there cannot be conscription without political rights.

But analysts such as Hermann Gillmore, an Afrikaner and one of South Africa's most respected political observers, say the constitution is aimed at drawing in these allies without endangering Afrikaner political control.

That end will be accomplished by having separate parliamentary chambers for whites, people of mixed race and Indians in a fixed 4-2-1 ratio. Each chamber will have jurisdiction over its own group's affairs, while "general" affairs must pass all three houses.

But the majority party in the white chamber, Mr. Botha's National Party, will elect a president, who will choose his own cabinet, decide the issues that go before each chamber and control a president's council that can overrule objections by the other chambers. The president can exercise power with the support of only 30 percent of the members of Parliament and one of the three chambers.

Protests Planned
The regional secretary of the United Democratic Front, Mohammed Valli, said Wednesday that it planned mass protests across South Africa this weekend against the proposed constitutional reforms. Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

Mr. Valli said thousands of people were expected at rallies in the Transvaal and Natal on Sunday.

One of South Africa's largest newspapers, The Star, on Wednesday urged whites to abstain from voting to show their support for black and other moderates who will have no say on the issue.



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Battered Village Is Symbol of Afghan Resistance

(Continued from Page 1)

their shops and houses. For them and other inhabitants of the Panjshir, Rokhkh has become a symbol of resistance.

After an intense wave of bombing last year, a Soviet motorized rifle brigade drove into Rokhkh and established a heavily fortified base. They occupied it for 10 months, coming under repeated attack from the mujahidin, before they pulled out at the beginning of March as part of a cease-fire agreement with the Panjshir guerrilla commander, Ahmed Shah Massoud.

But before they left, the Russians planted hundreds of mines throughout the village in an apparent act of vengeance for their losses. Residents said many of the mines were planted in people's homes, so they would be blown up when they returned to check the damage or look for their belongings.

According to Mohammed Pasa, the 28-year-old local mujahidin commander of Rokhkh, at least three persons have been killed and more than 27 injured by mines since the Russians left. He said that up to 80 percent of the houses in the village were destroyed.

Amid the rubble, the litter of Soviet food cans and the names of Russian soldiers scrawled on walls are reminders of the occupation.

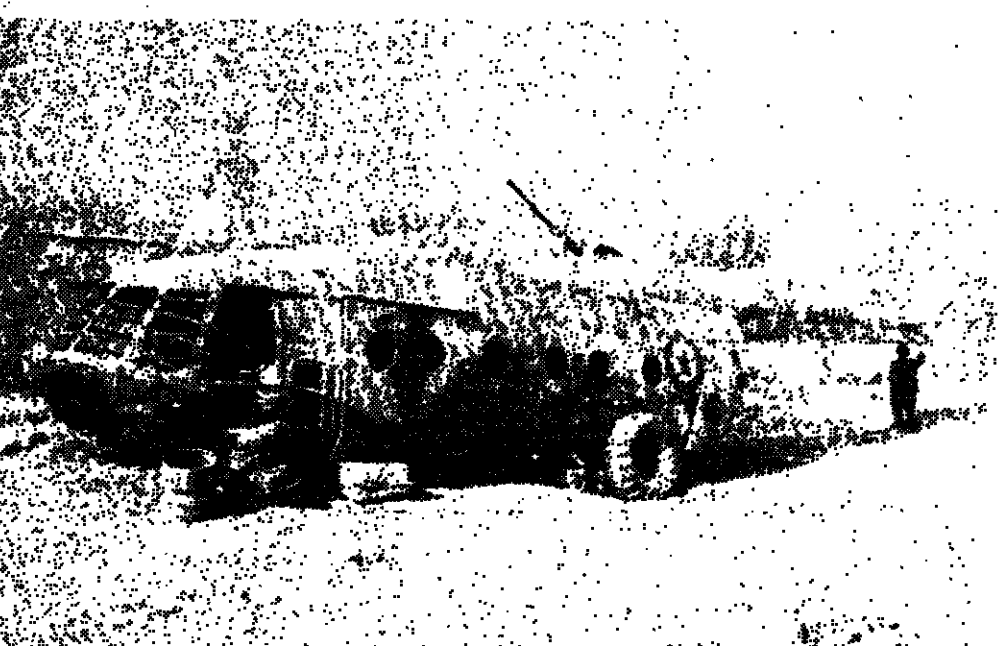
So, too, is a Soviet helicopter that an enterprising Rokhkh resident has turned into an ice cream parlor. The Mi-8 transport helicopter, shot up but left nearly intact in a nearby wheat field, was dragged up to the side of the road by an entrepreneur named Mobeen and recently opened for business.

All the armaments and anything else useful were removed by the mujahidin except for a machine gun mounted on top. Mobeen now uses the empty cockpit to whip up his homemade, rose water-flavored ice cream, created from ice brought daily from high snowcapped peaks about a three-hour walk away.

Large rotor blades supported by shell casings serve as a long table and two benches down the middle of the chopper. On the table a discarded Soviet Army can holds spoons and a jar is used as a vase for a bunch of flowers.

Elsewhere in Rokhkh, numerous other pieces of Soviet equipment have been put to use in some capacity, perhaps out of practicality but also, it seems, in a subtle form of revenge. How else can one explain the wearing articles taken from dead Russian soldiers or captured from convoys, including fatigues and jackets but especially the brass Soviet Army belt buckles with the star, hammer and sickle on them? What motivates the distribution of a calendar illustrated by a color picture of smiling mujahidin with long beards parading in Soviet officers' uniforms?

At two recently rebuilt shops along the main road through the village, parachutes serve as awnings. At another, dead Soviet grenades balance a set of scales used to weigh fruits and vegetables. In a



A wrecked Soviet transport helicopter has been turned into an ice cream parlor in the Afghan village of Rokhkh. A mujahidin banner flies from atop a mosque in the background.

house up the road, a Soviet ammunition crate is put to use as a flower box in a second-story window.

One merchant, Abdul Qadir, 54, said he has already rebuilt his shop three times. The first time the Russians attacked in 1980, he said, they burned his shop with everything inside it along with 22 other stores along the road. When they attacked in May last year, he said, he managed to evacuate his merchandise to his house shortly after the first bombers struck. Later, not realizing that Soviet motorized forces had arrived, he went to inspect the shop and was shot in the arm and abdomen, he said.

He managed to get down to the river and made it home, then went to the hills with the mujahidin. When he eventually was able to return, he said, he found that all the merchandise and everything else in his house had been looted, down to the doors and window frames.

Yet, he began to rebuild, spending \$350, a sizable sum here, to restore his small, one-walled shop and restock its crude shelves.

"If they destroy it a hundred times, I'll rebuild it a hundred times," he said defiantly.

Another merchant, Mohammed Hassan, 56, also lost everything after fleeing to the mountains behind Rokhkh with his family during last year's Soviet attack. There, he said, "I saw people who were not already in the mountains trying to flee, and helicopters shooting at them to stop them from going."

Sitting in his rebuilt hardware store and smoking tobacco through a hookah, he said he saw mujahidin shoot down four Soviet helicopters on the first day of the offensive using ZPU machine guns known in Afghanistan as "Zicoys."

Mr. Hassan said he, his wife and three children lived in a shelter in the mountains under a large rock for seven months, shivering through a cold winter and two heavy snows and suffering severe

food shortages. When it got too cold, he said, he took his family to Kabul, where they stayed for three months.

"When we heard the Russians had been defeated and gone to Anawa, we came back," he said.

Another resident, Abdul Rashid, 55, has rebuilt two rooms of his bomb-damaged house, but said he does not have enough money to restore his shop. He said he lost 10 relatives in last year's offensive and was himself wounded in the foot.

"In one house, eight people were killed by a bomb, but a 28-day-old baby miraculously survived," he said. "We found her unharmed in the rubble. Now the baby lives with me," added the father of eight.

No one knows for certain how many people died in the latest offensive in Rokhkh and the rest of the Panjshir Valley. Mr. Massoud, the guerrilla commander, estimated that 1,400 inhabitants were killed in the valley last year. Of the dead, according to one of his advisers, Mohammed Es-haq, 180 were mujahidin. The rest were civilians.

Mr. Es-haq said as many as 2,000 Soviet soldiers were killed or wounded in the offensive. He said at least 1,200 Afghan government soldiers were killed or captured.

Mr. Massoud said more than 6,000 houses were ruined, and 70 percent of the valley's fields and orchards were burned or dried up. Many of the estimated 80,000 people who lived in the valley before the war have fled, many of them to the capital, whose prewar population of about 800,000 has swollen with refugees to at least 1.2 million.

"For the time being, we do not have an overall reconstruction policy because we're still in a state of war," said Mr. Massoud's deputy, Abdul Hai, a 27-year-old former medical student. But he said people were being encouraged to rebuild at least part of their homes.

The shops and general stores in the valley that have already been

restored now sell an odd assortment of goods. Besides staple foods, they stock such products as Soviet matches, American cigarettes and Chinese toilet paper. U.S. soaps and detergents, Russian sneakers, Dutch batteries and French glassware can also be found. Some goods are brought from Kabul, while others come from Pakistan.

Besides the rubble of bombed mud houses, other evidence of the heavy fighting is scattered up and down the valley. It includes dozens of destroyed vehicles — jeeps, trucks, armored personnel carriers and tanks — and several downed helicopters.

According to the mujahidin, many other wrecks were airlifted out by Soviet helicopters.

Like the helicopter-turned-ice-cream-parlor, some of the wrecks left behind have their uses, however minor. An armored personnel carrier at the entrance to Rokhkh bears the slogans, "Death to Russians, long live the mujahidin," and the warning, "Spy, you will be hanged."

In the village of Bazarak, a turretless T-62 tank sits in the sun with tomatoes drying on top of it.

According to a local guerrilla commander, the tank was blown up with a mine fashioned from an unexploded airplane bomb. The blast reportedly caused the tank's turret to pop into the air like a champagne cork.

As he explains this, the guerrilla, a tall man with a bushy beard and sporty sunglasses, fidgets with his plastic, artificial left hand, which he got in London after most of his arm was blown off in an accident with a grenade.

He proudly displays the hand's greatest use. Twisting it at the wrist with a click, he bends the fingers into position so that he can hold the stock of a Kalashnikov rifle.

NEXT: Rough Going for the Soviet Army.

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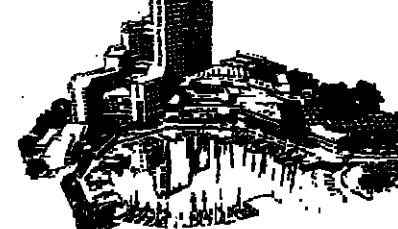
William Robinson, Senior Research Fellow, London Business School.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Invasion Afterthoughts

The morning after the Grenada intervention, there was relief on only one front. American civilians are safe. The degree of their endangerment, not to speak of the cost of evacuating them — American military men have died — will remain under discussion. That is better than having the country fall to arguing, after a misfortune, over why the administration did not foresee their peril.

On at least three other fronts, however, our misgivings about the invasion deepened. The United States has killed some Cubans and captured others, all people who were in Grenada by official invitation. It will not do to say that some were shot at because they refused to lay down their guns. It is an extremely serious business to violate the lives and liberties of third-country nationals. To undertake to seek military information from some of the captives compounds the violation.

Then there is the matter of returning democratic government to Grenada. Suppose — and it is not a remote supposition — the next president is a Marxist who starts down the path taken by the murdered Maurice Bishop. Are the Caribbean neighbors who joined in the invasion prepared to guarantee the democratic process after U.S. troops depart? The parliamentary tradition has roots in Grenada, and the Dominican example, where an American intervention led to a still stable democratic administration, is cheering. But the difficulties

will be formidable. Here, more than anywhere, must the attempts to redeem the negative effects of the intervention be centered.

Especially in Central America, those effects may grow. The United States has trampled on nonintervention, the doctrine that is the sine qua non of hemispheric relations. Not even the fear of communism makes most Latin Americans more likely to condone U.S. intervention. They are concerned at seeing the United States step outside the Rio Treaty and the Organization of American States and find a basis for intervention in the eastern Caribbean's local treaty and organization. They are even asking whether this is a harbinger of a further intervention, in Nicaragua, on the basis of a local treaty (taking in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras) in Central America.

From the evacuated Americans we will be learning more about the merits of the operation as a rescue mission. If the danger was really great, then the purpose was worthy. But the political purpose is something else again. It may now be harder than ever for the administration to get the support its Central American policy needs from the democratic Contadora nations. To have won a relatively easy military victory in one place and burdened efforts to find a political solution — if that is the administration's goal — in the place that really counts, does not look like much of a bargain.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Dilemma in Europe

The central dilemma of politics in Western Europe currently is not defense and missiles but unemployment and social security. Governments are able to make policy and take action on the questions of defense, but on social protection they seem to be immobilized. The subject comes up mainly among the technicians and economists. For elected politicians it is too painful to bear much discussion. Europe has by far the world's strongest system of social benefits, and they have made its labor market more inflexible than ever.

The extreme difficulty of moving people from one line of work to another, and the inability to flex wages in any direction but up, has dangerously slowed the Europeans' adaptation to industrial changes that are as rapid as those in America. Unemployment in the 10 countries of the European Community now averages well over 10 percent, and there is good reason to suspect that the conventional statistics substantially understate the true situation in much of Western Europe. Other parts of the social welfare system shelter people whose chief trouble is that they lack jobs — generous disability pensions, for example, or continuing stipends for students who plod along endlessly after their degrees.

In the United States, workers in a threatened company sometimes reluctantly take a

wage cut. That is much less common in Europe. The result is rising labor costs and a loss of competitiveness — which helps explain the lack of jobs. Imposing wage cuts, in the American style, is in a sense unfair to the individual worker. The European countries are much more attentive to the social equities when it comes to protecting workers' earnings power. But they are now finding that they cannot protect both earning power and jobs.

The West European systems of social insurance are among the genuine triumphs of the past generation's political leadership — the most constructive possible response to the experience of this century. To Europeans it seems unconscionable to use want and desperation to goad people to change their lives to conform to industrial change. No American who has seen the distress of unemployed people in the last recession can ignore that point. But the American unemployment rate is falling while Western Europe's has doubled in the past four years and seems to be stuck there. Europeans know that their rigidity makes them increasingly vulnerable to economic changes that are ahead. But the higher those unemployment rates go, the more important — and the more untouchable — the social protections become.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

All Just Twisting in the Wind

The root of the problem is a question and not an answer. What do the four Western countries mean by peacekeeping? Real peacekeepers can only operate if all the factions want them there. And if the real task is not peacekeeping but peace-imposing, do the four have either the manpower or the clear objectives to make that stick?

Lebanon, as the Israelis found, sucks in those who seek to impose a solution. America and France, grieving now for a terrible loss, are themselves sucked deeper.

They can, for the moment, only bear the tragedy with fortitude. But there must now be a strategy for the four peacekeepers. We are all twisting in the wind because we do not know what we are in Lebanon to achieve, and the random bomber has a license to dismay.

—The Guardian (London).

Those who disregard history are condemned to repeat it. The United States has apparently learned nothing from its experiences in Vietnam and elsewhere and displays a penchant for blundering into international crises. With America threatening reprisal action for the bombing of U.S. and French command posts in Beirut — by a previously unheard of guerrilla group, the Free Islamic Revolutionary Movement — there is a sense of déjà vu. It will only lead to spiraling violence.

—The Hinduistan Times (Delhi).

Not Afraid of Grenada

I've always said that if we must get into wars, we should be very picky. So I was pleased to learn that we've just invaded the island nation of Grenada in the Caribbean. President Reagan could not have made a better choice. Grenada isn't very big. It's 133 square miles —

a little more than half the size of Chicago, although much prettier. The population is only 110,000, which is equal to about two city wards.

Grenada's new leaders decided to shut down the island's airport. I don't know why. It prevented several hundred Americans from leaving. This gave President Reagan the excuse he needed: A terrible crisis. Hundreds of Americans were trapped on Grenada.

Actually, I have been trapped in many places. I was trapped by a snowstorm once in Wisconsin, and another time in my office. I was trapped by a racial disturbance in a South Side tavern. If I had a choice, I think I would prefer to be trapped in Grenada.

But the president decided that we must rescue the Americans in Grenada. So now a multinational force has gone in. I'm sure they will have a fine time. And Mr. Reagan will go into his re-election campaign as the president who was not afraid to take on Grenada.

—Mike Royko in the Chicago Sun-Times.

The invasion of Grenada marked a turning point in the security of the Western Hemisphere. This strong initiative by Washington serves as a notice that the United States will not tolerate threats to the democracy and freedom of its vital backyard region.

—The Korea Herald (Seoul).

The U.S.-led invasion of Grenada [raises] profound questions about the confidence that the European allies can have in the responsibility of the Reagan administration. The more the U.S. indulges in ill-considered unilateral actions, the more essential it is that the European allies should concert their own policies. The primary aim should be to exert a sobering influence on Washington; failing that, publicly to set out a distinct European point of view.

—The Financial Times (London).

FROM OUR OCT. 28 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Near-East Dispute Simplified

BERLIN — In political and diplomatic circles here the opinion is that the simultaneous departure of Mr. Izvolsky and Mr. Malinoff, the first for Russia, the second for London, after having been politely informed that their mission has been a failure, has greatly simplified the Near Eastern situation. The immediate results have been telegrams from Vienna and Constantinople to the effect that nearly all friction has been removed, and that, after all, there is no real question of difference between Austria and Turkey, while with Bulgaria it is merely a matter of a cash arrangement, the meager sum of 5 million Turkish pounds being all that is between the two countries and an amicable settlement.

1933: Briton Charged in Germany

LONDON — A tense situation has developed over the case of Noel Pantier, Munich correspondent of the London "Daily Telegraph," who is to be indicted before the Leipzig supreme court for treason against the state. Sir John Simon, on receipt of the news, informed the German ambassador in London that the British government would not tolerate any "far-reaching trial," and insisted on having details of the charges and full legal protection and assistance. The accusations arose out of a dispatch which Mr. Pantier sent from Munich to his paper describing a parade by armed storm-troopers, details of which, according to his report, were withheld from publication by order of Bavarian authorities.

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In Grenada, U.S. Sullied Its Character, Legitimacy

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — As the invasion of Grenada went forward in secret, Washington officials met to work on a draft of President Reagan's announcement. They had a particular concern: to make sure, as one put it, "that this does not sound like what Brezhnev said when the Soviet Union went into Afghanistan."

But however clever the words, the Reagan action speaks louder. And there is no way to avoid what it signifies in world affairs. It undermines the ability of free people to complain effectively when the Soviet Union uses force for its purposes. It legitimizes Soviet intervention in other countries.

If the United States is justified in using armed force to squash trouble on a tiny island — a dot on the map off South America — how can it object to Soviet forces marching into Poland, a country next door and far more sensitive to the Russians? If Ronald Reagan can violate treaties and international law at will, why should anyone listen when the White House condemns violations of the Helsinki accords or other lawless Soviet behavior?

The very smallness of Grenada is used by Mr. Reagan's apologists to justify the invasion in

"tactical" terms. This is not like Lebanon, they say: We can roll over Grenada. It will work. And what great politics it will be. Americans will love a success.

A success? That argument would make some sense if America's influence in the world — its influence for freedom and humanity — lay only in the use of physical force. But that is not true. Through the whole period since World War II, U.S. leadership has rested not just on force and will but on the legitimacy of its politics, the appeal of its democratic ideals.

When Nikita Khrushchev put missiles into Cuba 20 years ago, it was a challenge beyond comparison with trouble on Grenada. Yet President John F. Kennedy and his advisers, in planning their response, took enormous care to stay within international law. They did so not to please some law professor who might write a book about it but to preserve legitimacy.

For the sake of a tactical military and political victory, Mr. Reagan has sacrificed the enormous American advantage of legitimacy. The long-term costs are likely to be extremely

heavy, and not just in terms of U.S. ability to object effectively in world opinion when the Russians or their proxies use armed force.

Consider some of the reasons given by Mr. Reagan for the invasion: "To forestall chaos," and "to assist in the restoration of conditions of law and order." No future aggressor in the world — no tyrant of right or left — will have any trouble meeting these loose standards.

A fundamental principle of international law makes national territory inviolable and forbids intervention by other countries. To undermine that principle is terribly dangerous in today's violent world. And Mr. Reagan violated not only the principle but specific treaties.

The charter of the Organization of American States, to which the United States belongs, says that every state's territory is "inviolable," that no state may intervene in another "for any reason whatever." Secretary of State George Shultz said, without logic, that this well-known provision did not apply because the Eastern Caribbean states have their own treaty. But the United States is not a signatory to that treaty,

and the treaty requires unanimous decisions — which did not exist here.

There will also be consequences in Latin America. The invasion is a gift to Fidel Castro's mill, validating what he has been saying about the United States for 20 years. It will confirm the ancient fears of many Latin Americans about Yankee imperialism. Is a hemispheric policy "practical" when it causes the United States to be denounced as an "aggressor" by Mexico, its closest and most important Latin neighbor?

And we do not yet know exactly what has happened. A cloak of secrecy has been thrown over the operation: no reporters allowed in, no credible facts produced about the supposed threat to the Americans on the island.

Yes, there is a brutal regime on Grenada, one that murdered Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and others. But in life, Mr. Reagan spared Mr. Bishop's overtures, thereby making him more vulnerable. It is not clear what the political outcome of the invasion will be in Grenada. But there is no warrant for an invasion that sullies the American character, the legitimacy that once was the nation's strength.

The New York Times.

A Well-Conceived Operation In Response to a Real Threat

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — American military power is winning a victory in the Caribbean after suffering a humiliating defeat in Lebanon.

The Grenada operation was well-conceived militarily (enough force in a contained area, with adequate reserves ready to conclude a clear mission) and well-planned diplomatically (with a request for action by neighboring islands, and their local Caribbean forces participating).

The justification given was imminent danger to a thousand Americans after a communist clique murdered the government leaders.

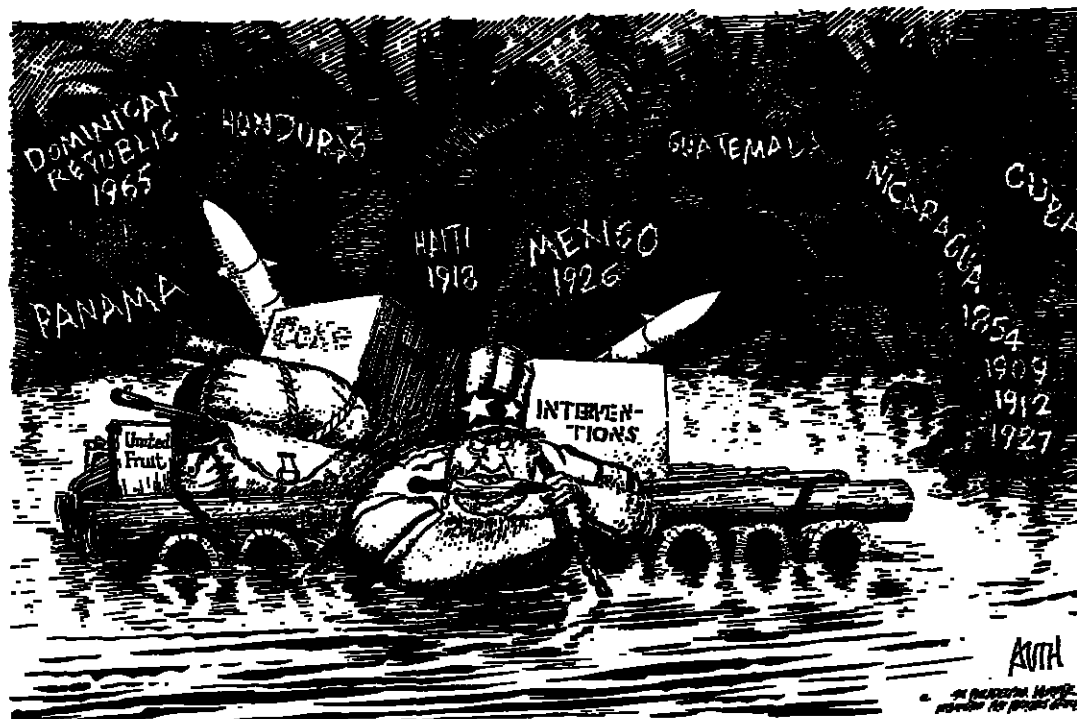
But a better reason became apparent after the landing: The resistance put up by hundreds of Cuban soldiers shows that Grenada was already under the military domination of another country. The island had already been invaded; the U.S. objective, as in Lebanon, is to get foreign forces out and leave.

The only lapse of judgment was in the Pentagon's unprecedented decision to bar reporters from covering a U.S. invasion. That stamps every move after the landing as secret.

The victory in Grenada is taking place after the defeat in Beirut; the ability demonstrated by the United States to react to provocation militarily will not be lost on the Syrians.

In Lebanon, the U.S. mission should not be to find a fig leaf of a decent interval to withdraw American forces, as the faint-hearted world wish. Instead, the United States should be ostentatiously reaffirming itself with its only reliable Middle Eastern ally, Israel, to serve warning to the users of terrorism that bloodshed will not go unpunished.

That is when the easy victory in Grenada will help Americans redeem their terrible defeat in Beirut.

From The New York Times.
An excerpt.

And now Grenada

When the Most Powerful Nation Attacks One of the Weakest

By Robert Pastor

WASHINGTON — "What is at stake in Grenada," President Reagan said last year, "is not nukes. It is U.S. national security." The objectives he cited this week for the invasion of Grenada — protecting American residents, forestalling further chaos and assisting in the restoration of law, order and democracy — are sterling goals; the question is whether U.S. intervention will serve them and other U.S. interests.

In March 1979, Maurice Bishop, an opposition leader on Grenada, overthrew an eccentric prime minister, Eric Gairy. The other nations of the region, all of which have strong and vital democracies, were not completely unhappy to see Mr. Gairy leave, but they feared the example of a violent change of government. And Mr. Reagan later accused Grenada of attempting "to spread the [communist] virus among its neighbors."

But the revolution appears to have inoculated rather than infected the region: almost a dozen elections have been held since the revolution, and moderates have triumphed.

In fact, Mr. Bishop's revolution was a lot less than total; he left the private sector to itself and developed a good relationship with a principal foreign exchange earner on the island — the St. George's Medical School. However, he did not permit any political dissent.

When the United States expressed concern about the possible arrival of Cuban military advisers, Mr. Bishop denounced Washington for interference. His denunciations went on for four years, provoking Mr. Reagan to a direct verbal confrontation.

While the Bishop regime unsettled the Commonwealth Caribbean islands, the murder of Mr. Bishop and others in his government horrified them. The Organization of Eastern Caribbean States met in Barbados last weekend to condemn the killings and declare a trade embargo against the new regime.

Before a conclusion can be reached on the intervention, some questions need to be asked. Did the OECS

independently request the United States to intervene, or was it pressed by the United States and presented with a fait accompli? The request "for some assistance" came Sunday, while Mr. Reagan had diverted a fleet toward Grenada the previous Thursday — even before the Caribbean leaders met. Did the OECS turn to Britain or the Commonwealth for support? If so, why was it rejected?

Second, did the U.S. intervention protect the lives of Americans or endanger them? Apparently eager to find a pretext for intervention, the U.S. ambassador to Barbados, Milan Bish, called Charles Modica, the chancellor of St. George's Medical School, to inform him that U.S. students were in danger. Mr. Modica knew that was not the case and refused to say it was.

In fact, Sunday night, when Secretary of State George Shultz said that Mr. Reagan was so distraught by the threat to the Americans that he made a tentative decision to intervene, the

parents of more than 500 students, meeting in New York, were assured by their children and by the Grenadian government of their safety. The parents sent a telegram to Mr. Reagan informing him of this and asking him "not to move too quickly or to take any precipitous or provocative actions at this time."

Third, was intervention the first option for dealing with the problem, or only considered after all other options were exhausted? General Hudson Austin, who heads the new military council, not only tried to ensure the safety of the medical school, but he also sought advice on ways to extricate himself from the mess. There are some reports that would suggest the murders of Mr. Bishop and his supporters were not premeditated, that events had overtaken the military council and that they had underestimated the reaction by Grenada's neighbors. Whether such suggestions of reconciliation were a tactical ploy or a genuine effort to find

an exit was never apparently explored or tested.

The Grenadian regime was an outrage, but so, too, was the invasion of a small nation by the world's most powerful.

If it is clear that the United States acted in response to a genuine, unprovoked request of the OECS for the support of the Grenadian people, that will mitigate — but not eliminate — the hostile reaction. The U.S. government will still need to answer some hard questions about whether it may have endangered rather than protected American lives and whether it turned to intervention as a first step rather than a last resort. Unless these are answered satisfactorily, the United States should not feel better in Grenada just because Lebanon made us all feel worse.

The writer, a teacher at the University of Maryland School of Public Affairs, was a member of the National Security Council staff during the Carter administration. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

U.S. Must Exert More Force in Lebanon

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — There have been even more cease-fires in Lebanon than there have been explanations of the mission of the multinational force in Lebanon. But new explanations are coming even faster than cease-fires.

Last month British Prime Minister Thatcher, who has a small contingent in the multinational force, said the aim of the force is "reconciliation" — "I do not believe there is a civil war. They [the multinational units] are trying to achieve reconciliation between both sides."

"Both?" There are 16 militias, for starters. It is a civil war — civil anarchy — within Syria's war of aggression. "Reconciliation?" The United States Marine Corps is a magnificent mobile force for carrying the fight to an enemy, but those young men from the Bronx and Boise are not suited to "reconciling" religious fanatics speaking strange tongues.

In Vietnam the Marines were supposed to be instruments of "nation building." In Lebanon it seems that the Marines' unfulfillable mission has been to avoid casualties — which, as Henry Kissinger says, they could do best back in North Carolina.

A great power's primary objective cannot be to avoid casualties. Its policy must be to minimize the violence involved in the pursuit of vital objectives. If there were 10,000 U.S. forces ashore, authorized to move about, there would be less risk to American lives than there is with an immobile force of 1,300 — a force that last Sunday was literally decimated: reduced by one-third.

In fixed position, in numbers irrelevant to any imaginable mission, the U.S. forces are trapped. President Reagan took the oath of office as one hostage crisis was ending. Now he has his own.

As Israeli forces approached Beirut in the summer of 1982, the United States held the upper hand: The PLO was broken, Syria was intimidated and, hence, the Soviet Union, Syria's sustainer, was discredited. But the United States pressured Israel to stop outside Beirut. Having contributed to the breaking of Israel's momentum and will, the United States precipitated the Israeli pull-back. The Marines are trapped in a vacuum that the United States helped to make.

The original idea was for the Marines to be interposed between PLO,

Israel and Israeli forces as they disengaged. Israel has agreed to withdraw when Syria does, but there never was reason to think that Syria would agree. Syrian nationalism, Syria's deepening dependence on the Soviet Union and Syria's decreasing sense of danger make withdrawal increasingly unlikely.

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger now says that the U.S. "commitment" is "to restore peace to the area." But 1,300 Marines obviously can make no military contribution to that, and have no discernible diplomatic relevance.

Mr. Weinberger suggests that Lebanon's army is almost ready to guarantee Lebanon's sovereignty. That assessment conflicts with reports that before Lebanese units can be sent to a particular area, commanders must determine the ethnic composition of the area, and of the unit. Lebanon's army is irrelevant to the problem of displacing Syrian forces.

The Reagan administration's first misconception concerning the Middle East was that Saudi Arabia could be a pillar of American strategic strength. Imagine the effect on the Saudis as they watch the rise of Iranian power and the inability of the United States to project convincing power for a clear purpose.

The Reagan administration's second misconception born of wishful thinking (and some coolness toward

Israel) was that Syria would be spontaneously cooperative — that is, cooperative without coercion. Here is where the strongest force in the region — Israel's — becomes relevant.

A premise of U.S. policy, for decades, has been that Israel is a strategic asset to the United States, with identical objectives. With Israel's economy in crisis and its morale shattered by the worst 15 months in its 35 years, Israel is, for the moment, a diminished asset. But it is still formidable and could be helpful.

Mr. Kissinger states the truth with a directness that should not be exclusively a luxury of persons out of power: The truth is that satisfactory negotiations are impossible until the balance of forces on the ground has shifted in the United States' favor.

Syria is a Soviet client that sees no risk in obduracy. The best development now would be for a local power, Israel, to bomb Syrian artillery positions in the Bekaa Valley. The second best development would be for U.S. aircraft to do that. Something must be done to convince Syria that its army is at risk. What certainly is at risk today is the crisis of Ronald Reagan's foreign policy.

The aim of Mr. Reagan's foreign policy is to repair U.S. credibility — to re-establish the material capability and the national will to project force. But the U.S. involvement in Lebanon, as currently configured and explained, promises another protracted demonstration of impotence.

The Washington Post.

After the Blasts: Don't Stay If Reagan Can't Explain Why

By Alan Cranston

WASHINGTON — The carnage in Beirut is a tragic reminder of the fact that U.S. Marines have been put into a terribly vulnerable position in order to achieve vague diplomatic goals in Lebanon.

It is a desirable goal for a stable pro-Western government to emerge from the chaos in Lebanon, and it is a desirable goal for the United States to see a reduction in the influence of Soviet-backed Syria in the area.

But there is good reason to question whether the Reagan administration's stated goals in Lebanon are fundamental U.S. interests that can be achieved by the passive presence of the Marines.

We should not immediately abandon the peace effort in Lebanon, but it is absurd to think that 1,300 U.S. Marines pinned down at the Beirut airport can achieve the administration's goal of establishing a sovereign Lebanese government in full military control of all its territory.

Now, it is essential to the morale of our military and the strength of our country that we do not send American men to sit and die in a foreign land to achieve unrealistic diplomatic goals that do not enjoy the full support of the American

people. In the days ahead, the U.S. government should have several specific objectives:

■ The president must make the Marines' position fully defensible, or withdraw them to a defensible position offshore.

■ He should define a specific, achievable mission for U.S. military deployments in Lebanon.

■ If the administration cannot make a persuasive case for continued U.S. military deployments in Lebanon, Congress should — and I believe will — force the withdrawal of U.S. troops under the authority of the War Powers Resolution.

■ The administration should make clear to Amin Gemayel and his minority government, which is so reluctant to share power with other Lebanese factions, that the U.S. forces will be withdrawn at a certain date if his government's intransigence blocks the progress toward peace.

■ And the administration should bring other multinational forces onto the scene to facilitate a reduction in the Marines' role.

The writer, a senator from California and a candidate for the Democratic nomination for president, contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Noisy but Courteous

During an extended visit to France I have received nothing but the friendliest and most courteous treatment by people at all levels of society. I cannot understand why some Americans return home with tales of indifference and sometimes rudeness of the French.

However, I am shocked by the ear-splitting noise that motorists are allowed to make to the detriment of everyone's nerves and eardrums. Also, the pavements and sidewalks are soiled by the excrement of dogs. This is the case in some of the loveliest parks of Paris and the beautiful

Riviera. The French municipal authorities might usefully study New York's "pooper-scooper" rules.

J. JULIEN GRUNBERG,
Nice.

Bashing and UN-Bashing
Regarding "Stop Bashing the UN," a Washington Post editorial (1/17, Sept. 26):

Mayor Edward Koch of New York refers to the United Nations as a "cesspool." I disagree with the mayor. He is being much too kind. At least cesspools have a function. The UN does not. It has become an expensive hangout for communists and

Third World nations, where they can berate the United States, whose people help support these freeloaders.

TOM R. KOVACH,
New York.

The editorial did not go far enough in identifying those nations whose "rampant and selfish sovereign impulses" are responsible for the daily frustrations and disappointments of the United Nations in seeking to free the world from war and poverty. Why is Namibia not yet independent? Why are Afghanistan and Central America on fire? Which nations have crowded the earth, oceans and skies with war machines? Whose

troops claim to keep peace in Lebanon when a UN peacekeeping role could be a more impartial and disinterested proposition?

The nations that stand accused are not the baby-nations sitting in the UN General Assembly but, ironically, the two super-powerful members of the Security Council with global responsibility for world peace and security. Indeed, the ultra-nationalistic interests of the two superpowers and their proclivity to reduce the world realities into two monolithic ideological opposites have weakened havoc with the UN Charter's goals.

MWAN NGOEHL,
Nyon, Switzerland.

Out on a Limb With a Lateral Family Tree

LONDON — A family tree is always upright and often dull. The English writer Andrew Barrow thinks he is probably the first person to make a lateral family tree, which creeps sideways, listing people through their in-laws, stepchildren and first husbands or wives, rather than through a common ancestor.

By going sideways, there is almost no one who need be left out. When a section of Bar-

row's charts are divided into such sections as royalty, sporting and, the biggest section of all, media, which includes a lot of names from gossip columns and a surprising number of clergymen. Barrow, who looks like a defrocked curate from one of the better parishes, once wrote a gossip history of the Church of England, called "The Flesh Is Weak."

"I'm told it would have gone better in Italy or France," he says. "In England no one is interested in the church."

He did better with his first book, "Gossip" (1978), an odd effective collection of items from gossip columns from 1920-70, and with its spinoff, "International Gossip," to both of which his present book can be considered a branch if not a clone.

The same names appear in all three books: Continuity is a subject that fascinates Barrow. He writes in his latest preface, "I will leave it to others to draw conclusions from the closely knit network that follows and I will not comment here on the incestuousness of public life, the survival of old boy networks, or the new fluidity of the contemporary class system." He is himself incapable of drawing conclusions and is fascinated by trivia, which he describes as a minor detail, something that is superficially unimportant.

He has been described, rather grandly, as a social historian. He prefers to consider his work as offbeat social history. The success of his studies of ephemera may say something about our own lack of proportions; Barrow

says he is a trivial person, but this does not mean he is silly.

"I am really a very serious person. But I avoid the major issues because I am rather muddled. I can't have a point of view."

His "Family Handbook" reads like a deconstructed Deleuze, with a cast of characters that includes Margaret Thatcher, Barbara Woodhouse, Anthony Blunt, Brigitte Bardot and the Nizam of Hyderabad. The Jewish section includes Lord Snowdon, while on another page the lyricist Alan Jay Lerner is not a dozen names away from the Princess of Wales. The durable Lady Diana Cooper appears four times; one double-page spread includes Sir Oswald Mosley, Hollywood's Harry Cohn, Paul Mellon and Otto von Bismarck.

John Profumo is in the book and Christine Keeler would have made it but for the publisher's deadline. "The ex-television broadcaster Reginald Bosanquet [Page 59] married the wife of Christine Keeler's ex-husband only a month ago," Barrow says.

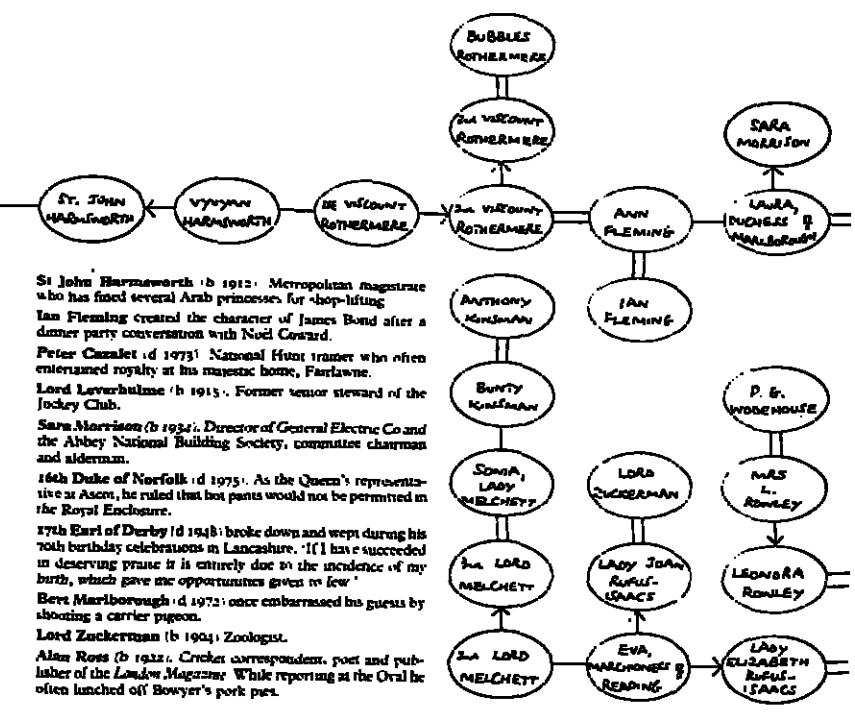
With a bit of research and a lot of lateral thinking, almost anyone can be fit into the book. Barrow squeezed in several chums and two of his brothers — "only five places away from Winston Churchill" — but modestly excluded himself. On occasion he adds helpful captions on the lines of, "Gore Vidal has tiny handwriting" or "The three Clifford sisters married men with three legs between them."

Barrow, 37, is an old Harrovian, who worked in the confectionery department of Fortnum

and Mason before a lamentably unsuccessful 18-month career as a stand-up comic in workingmen's clubs. He was more successful at London parties, which he attended assiduously, doing imitations and writing down what people said in a pocket-size W.H. Smith narrow font notebook. "It injected a sort of historic importance into every encounter I had," he says. Married now and the father of two children, he is less of a partygoer these days though he still carries the notebooks.

Having discovered that so much can be charted, if not understood, Barrow is thinking of doing a new book of charts of all the alternatives existence brings — "charts of wealth, happiness, a chart of all the diseases, marital and sexual possibilities," he says. "It will be called The Meaning of Life." He may also write a novel but, having spent his writing career so far making real people sound like fiction, he is not sure he can make fictional characters sound real. He may just use real people and call it a novel.

Barrow says he tends to discard things that are boring to him and things he doesn't understand. He understands, and is not bored by, parties and so will give one on Nov. 7 to which only people mentioned in "The Gossip Family Handbook" will be invited. Barrow will be there with his W.H. Smith notebook in hand, although, since he does not appear in his book, strictly speaking he should not be invited at all.



From "The Gossip Family Handbook."



Onstage in Paris, the aborigines.

Dream Time on the Champs-Élysées

by Vicky Elliott

PARIS — They could have had the Sydney Opera this fall in Paris, but it was decided otherwise. Instead, there are Australian video artists, experimental filmmakers and composers for the synthesizer, and then an older tradition of Australians, the ones who trace their art back to the Dream Time, somewhere more than 40,000 years ago.

The aborigines danced at the Théâtre des Bouffes du Nord, under a roof, not under the sky, and they covered a floor at the old Museum of Modern Art with a 12-meter ground painting of curves and dots in deep red ochre sand — a painting of heroic scale that took 12 men 3 days to make. It was executed in private with all the right ceremonies and it should have been wiped out as soon as it was finished. But the aborigines were prepared to make a concession.

"We wanted to let the world know," says Maurice Jupurrula Lether, a mountain of a man from the Warpiri tribe, who live in the flat red desert northwest of Alice Springs. "The tribal leaders, of themselves, have chosen to make their culture known."

Anthropologists beware: the leaders who meet at the Aboriginal Cultural Foundation, established in 1970 in Darwin, will portion out their culture on their own terms. As Jupurrula (he was born with that name and added the Lether) says in the catalog to the museum's exhibit, the aborigines "are not of a mind to have thrust upon them unrequested analysis and advice concerning matters upon which they, and only they, have expertise and authority." Information in this society, one quickly learns, is as treasured as water or land.

The historian who cares to investigate may now know more about aborigines than most inhabitants of Brisbane or Hobart. There are bark paintings, photographs and ethnographic films about them all over the city. The exercise is instructive in what happens when the mass media meet the secret-sacred ceremony, when the principle of free information for the greatest number comes up against a tradition that has only lasted because it has not been revealed.

Sooner or later, in any conversation with the tribal leaders who came over to Paris for the Festival d'Automne, the asker of questions hit a polite brick wall. "I cannot tell you," says Gawirra Gumana, in reply to a question about the fathered headresses of his troupe of dancers from northeast Arnhemland. The program notes are full of thundermen, moonfish and honey gatherers, but they skim the surface. Only the initiated can appreciate the layered meaning, as the dancers then themselves the rhythm of the clappers and the primal vibrations of the didgeridu, a horn made of a hollowed tree-trunk.

Selling up the 1-million-franc (\$125,000) even called on the aborigines' finely shar-

pened diplomatic skills. Not a step was taken without discussion. Gumana had been negotiating since January in 15 languages to select which tribesmen should make the trip to Paris, the first abroad for all but 8 of the 30 visitors. Supplies of ochers for body-paint, of bush fluff and feathers were estimated, along with the 26 boomerangs, 2 for each of the men and 2 spears. Extensive discussions just before each performance determined the program, so that each tribal group of the half-dozen or so represented should show its fair share of dances.

That was for the Bouffes du Nord show, which Josephine Marcovits of the Festival d'Automne had been mulling over since 1979, when she first heard the sonorous didgeridu on a record. Suzanne Pagé, director at the Museum of Modern Art's ARC, was equally eager to

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The aborigines were seen all around Paris, engrossed in 'Flashdance,' trying oysters, frogs and snails and choosing their Fair Isle sweaters. At Versailles, there was interest in Napoleon's relations with the monarchy.

gave a sense of the physical energy of aboriginal art, to avoid showing artifacts with market value that could be shut up in glass cases like relics of a dead past.

She visited the Warpiri in Australia, and she did not choose to obscure the fact that her staff members at the ARC were, with one exception, women. Aboriginal women and children are not allowed to see ground painting; they perform their own dances at a safe distance while the ritual is being carried out. The elders, after much rumination, accepted that as long as they were able to paint in peace and as long as they could be sure that, when the exhibition ended, the painting would be destroyed by men, they would leave the work intact for Europeans to see. "To make the point that our culture is modern, even though it is 40,000 years old."

It was only a few weeks before the show opened that Pagé was told the Warpiri elders had also decided they wanted to be photographed as they prepared for a ceremony on home territory. A videotape for Paris was shot, on the leaders' orders, at an oblique angle, so that the painting could never be seen in its entirety at any given moment. The footage was edited to emphasize the destruction of the painting.

Jupurrula and Gumana appeared on French television, and came up against some static. How could they switch on their duals to theatrical order at 8:30 P.M., they were asked, and with so many strangers looking on? Jupurrula, unflustered, pointed out that tribal rituals at home might gather as many as 1,000 participants, that one group would perform for another and that it was customary to begin after the sun went down.

"You can't ask a people to live in an aquarium," says Marcovits. "They have Coca-Cola, you can't ask them not to drink it."

Meanwhile, the group camped in an international student hostel, whose corridors began to echo to the practicing of didgeridus. They were seen around Paris, engrossed in "Flashdance," trying oysters, frogs and snails and choosing their Fair Isle sweaters carefully. "We visited a winery, a cathedral, the Museum of Mankind and the palaces of the kings," says Jupurrula, summing it up. At Versailles, there was interest in Napoleon's relations with the monarchy; at Fontainebleau, much reflective silence when it was heard that the château had been built before Captain Cook reached Botany Bay.

By the end of their stay, the invitations to French homes began to come in thick and fast. The aborigines explored the uncharted reaches of the forest of Fontainebleau and were impressed by the bracken that arched overhead, more, perhaps, than by the Eiffel Tower, which few seemed to have heard of. The weather was giving out, and everyone was getting a little homesick.

Jupurrula, 37, took home comic books in French, to nudge his young daughters into learning a foreign language in the way he taught himself his Trobriand English 30 years ago. "The Australian government has not had enough forethought," he told Lance Bennett and Barbara Spencer, who run the Cultural Foundation in Darwin. No one offered him French and Italian lessons; they didn't expect him to travel. But then they might not have expected his fierce interest in Martin Luther King ("I loved him for wanting to bring peace and civilization to his own kind"), whose name he has taken.

The leaders are now debating whether the full-color blowups of the painting ceremony can be left on permanent display in Paris without devaluing the mystery of it all. "The psychology of the ground paintings is to create something evanescent," Bennett says. "Why should the West, which is so grabbing and acquisitive, be allowed to keep these things?"

At the Museum of Modern Art, Avenue Président Wilson, the ground painting is part of the exhibition "L'Australie — le rêve et le réel" through Dec. 4. Leigh Hobbs gives a performance piece called "The Dreaming" here at 8:30 P.M. Friday and Saturday (Avenue de New York entrance). Bark paintings from Arnhemland are part of the collection in the newly opened Salle d'Australie at the Museum of African and Oceanic Art, Porte Dorée.

Japan's Teen Queen for a Day

by Terry Truico

TOKYO — With a smile that shows off perfect white teeth, You Hayami lists some things she likes — miniskirts, Agatha Christie mysteries and Michael Jackson records. Her face is scrubbed, her hair cut in a fringe and she sports a snappy black tank top over one of the favored miniskirts. Thousands of teen-age girls throughout Japan look just like her as they set off for Saturday afternoon shopping excursions.

But You Hayami is no typical Japanese teen-ager cramming for college entrance exams. At 17, she's a full-fledged teen idol, or *idol* *talento*, as she calls herself, using the popular Japanese term. Hayami and a handful of other equally young, bubbly types are to Japan what Brooke Shields is to America. Instead of making movies, they make records.

Anyone who turns on a television in Japan can readily spot the genre. Teen idols are young (under 20), squeaky clean and almost always girls. Their songs, which are usually very peppy or very slow, are commercial, sentimental and forgettable; the lyrics center on boyfriends, first kisses, summer love and friendship. Teen-age angst is out. The teen idols favor flowery organdy minidresses with sashes and puffed sleeves. They show a lot of leg, but the role model is clearly Marie Osmond.

Indeed, the point of the exercise is to look as cute and innocent as possible, traits that have earned the teen *talentos* the nickname *burikko*, which means pretending to be cute. Many, it appears, are also pretending to be singers. Seiko Matsuda, who at 21 is the sorority's senior member, has sold more than \$125 million worth of records, but hers is what might politely be termed a less than world-class voice. Some Japanese say they watch the *burikko* singers to see how the girls' voices are improving. A pretty face and pleasing personality are deemed far more important than a four-octave range.

"It's not that way in the United States," says Hayami, who was born in Japan, raised in Hawaii and is fluent in both English and Japanese. "There the music is what counts, but the Japanese are more interested in the singer's image, personality and personal life. An idol singer is supposed to be the girl next door. Her image is innocent and pure."

"If you don't fit the mold," she adds, "they'll dump you."

The popularity of the *burikko* babies appears to be a thoroughly Japanese phenomenon, one of the few to resist export, and the Japanese cite several reasons. To begin, there's parental indulgence and a brisk economy, two factors that have made Japanese teens among the world's most affluent. This free-spending group, which forms the spine of the nation's recording industry, is also television's biggest audience, and the teen-agers like *burikko* singers.

Hayami notes that most of her fans are girls from high school and below, and boys from high school through college. Seven out of 10 of her fans are male. For the girls, idol singers are both role models and friends. Much of her fan mail seeks her advice ("Dear Hayami-chan, I have these three boyfriends..."). For boys she is considered both a friend and the ideal girl friend, a romantic notion that has a considerable following here. "Idol *talentos* are not supposed to have boyfriends because you're supposed to make every boy think you can be his girl friend," Hayami explains, stating an important edict of the *burikko* credo.

Middle-aged men are also big fans, which carries heavy overtones of what the Japanese call the Lolita Complex. "It is genius," says a Tokyo disc jockey, Kay Anna. "On one level you've got kids thinking 'How cute,' and on the other, you've got middle-aged men."

Talent scouts also have their preferences for extreme youth. "It's best to get them when they're young," the president of Tokyo's Sun Music, Hideyoshi Aizawa, has said. "If you recruit them into show business at 14, they think about that alone. But by 18 or 19, they've developed bad habits — like boyfriends."

Burikko fever can also be regarded as another manifestation of Japanese society's mania for conformity. Western teen idols tend to be renegades, rebels who go against the grain and stir up parental wrath. Japan chooses to exalt the unthreatening kid next door, even if his talent is less than stellar. Japan does have plenty of raucous, home-grown rock musicians, but there is much less blurring of image between rock and pop here than in the West. Rock singers act tough and *burikko* singers act cute. "We'll ask her about how many beers she can drink in a half hour," says Hayami, who, in contrast, talks about her song lyrics or her fan mail.

Japan turns out teen idols as systematically and efficiently as automobiles and, as with cars, many are traded in after four or five years.

Despite the prospect of abbreviated careers, thousands of young girls still yearn to be idol *talentos*.

Sun Music — the production, scouting and booking agency that handles You Hayami, Seiko Matsuda and several others — receives photographs and tapes from some 10,000 hopefuls each year. Between 300 and 400 are interviewed and 3 or 4 are allowed to train for 6 months. The successful ones embark on a yearlong talent development program



You Hayami.

— singing, acting and dancing lessons as well as instruction in how a *burikko* girl should act. Those with promise cut a record.

The same process takes place at other production companies in Japan, and each spring the girls debut. After a year, when the losers have been weeded out, about five new singers make it into Japan's Top 40.

Hayami's story follows the formula to the letter. She was "discovered" while shopping in a Honolulu department store, her photograph was sent to Tokyo and she flew to Japan for an audition. "I never thought I'd be a singer," she says with a candid rare among Japanese teen idols. "My friends in Hawaii wanted to start a rock band, and they said my voice was so terrible, they wouldn't let me sing."

Sun Music thought otherwise. After the company's intensive training program, Hayami, who moved to Tokyo with her mother, made her debut last year with a single called "Isolde Hatsu Koi" — "Hurry Up First Love." Four albums and 10 singles later, Hayami got her first big hit this April with a peppy little ditty about summer called "Natsuno no Nanyo."

In her fluffy miniskirt, Hayami sang it over and over — on television, on radio, in concerts. She gave countless interviews and appeared in all the teen magazines. She toured 20 Japanese cities this summer while school was out. Membership in her fan club jumped above 12,000 and sales of the record reached more than 270,000.

Hayami now hopes for another hit with her follow-up single, "Lucky Lips." The song has an added promotional bonus: Hayami sings it in commercials for Shiseido Cosmetics, one of the half-dozen products she endorses.

Hayami is young and famous, but is it fun? "Yeah, it's fun," she says, but it is not an entirely charmed life. A junior in high school, Hayami has a hard time finding spare moments to do school work. Her manager spirits her out of classes most days around 10 A.M. and she launches into company activities that often keep her working until midnight. Some days she makes records. Some days she makes personal appearances. At least 10 days a month she does promotions outside Tokyo. Entire days are devoted to photography sessions, entire days to television shows. She works seven days a week, she says, and has had only one week off — when she had chicken pox.

But Hayami understands the rules. "Right after I began, the *shacho* (boss) called me in and said, 'Look, there's one thing you've got to give up if you want to be a teen idol, and that's your private life.' So I figured, well, I guess I have to give up something."

Teen idols are apparently pushed to squeeze out every drop of popularity before the girls get too old for the job. Hayami is already thinking about what she will do at the ripe old age of 20. "Maybe acting," she says. "But whatever I'll do, I'll have to change my image. You just don't want to be a teen idol at 20."

The Italian Lover: A Wrong Number

by Stuart Harris

ROME — A trial telephone-advice service on sexual problems attracted unexpected numbers of Italian men worried about keeping up with what they believe is expected of the traditional Latin lover.

According to the Rome-based Association for Demographic Information, the seductive ways of this *latterio* are often a cover-up for self-doubt and ignorance. "When I ask men if they feel as if they have to pass an exam, like in school, they quickly answer yes, it's just like that," Gianfranco d'Ottavio, a male anatomical specialist, says.

When the service started here in July on a trial basis for the summer, mainly women callers were expected. But the hotline was inundated

by male callers, mostly aged between 26 and 30. Although the association said its callers represented only a tiny cross-section of Italian society, its president, Gigi Laratta, described the results as a "mass self-denunciation of men, which none of us expected."

Over 60 percent of the 3,092 callers, mainly from central Italy, wanted to discuss sexuality rather than anything else and worried men outnumbered women by 1,862 to 112.

The association said the small number of female callers was probably because women got more sexual information from their friends, gynecologists and magazines. "A man doesn't communicate his own sexual problems with his family, his colleagues or friends, since this would throw doubt on his security and virility, but the telephone enables him to speak without fear," the association said.

Counselors said many male callers were wor-

ried about their virility. The lament of one caller who said: "Yesterday my wife humiliated me, she told me I was an ignoramus, that I'm not capable of doing anything," summed up the worries of some men.

"These days women judge, they make demands, they have an exact idea of their rights and of the pleasure they can get from their bodies," the counselors say. "This is something that leaves their partners wondering where they stand; they've always been used to directing the game."

The association says the influence of pornographic magazines on sale at every newsstand in Italy was apparent in the 6 percent of calls inquiring about what was classified as "deviant behavior."

So successful was the trial, Laratta says, that the hotline is to be reopened.

TRAVEL

Room, Bath and Running Track

by Carol Krucoff

WASHINGTON—Few sensations are as alarming to a pilot as an unidentified vibration on an aircraft. So when the pilots of a routine Houston-to-New York flight suddenly felt a steady, rhythmic thumping through the floor of the cockpit, they were concerned.

"They considered making an emergency landing, because it was such an abnormal thing," recalls Jim Ashlock, an Eastern Airlines spokesman. "But, since they were just 20 minutes from New York, they decided to proceed as scheduled and alert ground maintenance to check out the plane as soon as possible."

As the crew readied for descent, a flight attendant noticed that the thumping seemed louder near the forward lavatory. She banged on the door and discovered inside an executive finishing up his daily 20-minute jog.

"He had his regime, and he was going to stick to it," Ashlock says. "The pilot filed an official report, and it's become a big story on the airline party circuit."

The fitness boom has hit the road—and the air. Have running shoes, will travel.

Added to regular workouts, today's health enthusiasts don't let minor details like being in midair, a foreign country or a cramped hotel room deter them from their appointed exercise rounds. Business travelers are as likely to pack jogging shorts or a swimsuit as business cards or a date book. Jump ropes, workout cassettes and portable weights that can be filled with water are turning up in more and more travelers' briefcases.

And a new breed of pleasure travelers aren't content to lie comatose on a beach. They're taking advantage of a growing number of fitness travel options, including cycling and running trips, exercise cruises, adventure travel and health resorts.

But whether traveling for business or pleasure, these fitness fans want hotels that provide

more than clean sheets and a Gideon Bible. As a result, the travel industry has gone physical.

"Health clubs are becoming big business in hotels-motels," says the Motel-Hotel Insider Newsletter. To stay competitive, they are offering guests everything from in-room exercise mats and bikes to multi-million-dollar gyms.

"More than 2,000 hotels around the United States list fitness facilities and programs," according to Signature, the travel magazine published by Diners Club. "That's a tenfold increase over the last three years."

"Research shows that health clubs will soon be as common an amenity as color TVs," asserts Gordon Lambourne of the Marriott chain, which has special fitness facilities in about 60 percent of its 118 hotels and plans to open 18 properties with a full range of fitness facilities in the next 3 years.

Typical facilities in luxury fitness-minded hotels in the United States include racquetball courts, a gym, a dance studio, exercise rooms, banked indoor tracks with pacing lights, spas with whirlpools, saunas and steam massage, tennis courts and swimming pools. While few hotels have or abroad go to these lengths, even the humblest are providing jogging maps or suggesting walking routes for guests; their restaurants are offering more salads and other foods for the health-conscious.

Exercise is particularly important for the traveler, says Larry Duncan, director of the wellness program at the National Capital Young Men's Christian Association in Washington. "Exercise is a proven stress-reducer," he says, "and traveling—even for pleasure—produces stress."

"It disrupts your routine and is a fatiguing experience. You're sleeping in an unfamiliar bed, eating unfamiliar food, maybe even in a different time zone. If you're on business, add to that sitting for hours in smoke-filled conference rooms. For some people, this kind of disruption can result in anything from an upset stomach to a massive heart attack. So it's important to do some kind of exercise, even if

it's just walking up and down stairs." YMCA and YWCA members can use those organizations' varied facilities around the world; some will charge a nominal fee for nonresident members' use.

"Remember, you lose 10 to 15 percent of your aerobic capacity in the first two weeks of inactivity and another 5 to 10 percent in the following two weeks," says Dan Lynch, a physiologist and vice president of New York's Executive Fitness Center.

One of the easier ways to work out on the road is by running or walking, notes Liz Elliott, executive director of the American Running and Fitness Association. "You can do it practically anywhere, anytime, and all you need is shorts, a top and a good pair of shoes."

"Seven or eight years ago I was the only person crisscrossing through hotel lobbies in jogging shorts," says the 37-year-old Elliott, who travels frequently and runs 40 miles (about 65 kilometers) a week. "Now no one even looks twice."

During busy conferences, Elliott will run either early in the morning, during an afternoon break or while everyone else is drinking cocktails. If I can't get away before dark, I find someone to run with."

Among her suggestions for fitness on the road:

• Ask the hotel receptionist for running or walking maps.

• Find a partner by checking with the concierge, putting a notice on the conference bulletin board, calling area Ys or running clubs to link up with a local runner. If you're concerned about safety, don't put your name and room number on a notice; just ask interested people to notify the desk and ask the desk to contact you.

• Wear a "running pocket" or wristband for your hotel key and identification. If you're on unfamiliar territory, carry a map.

• Bring a plastic bag for soggy exercise clothes.

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NOVEMBER CALENDAR

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11). CONCERTS—Nov. 4: Hagen Quartet (Mozart, Kodaly, Beethoven).

Nov. 5: 6: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Philippe Entremont conductor, Ota Rudner violin, Ricardo Bru cello (Mozart, Beethoven).

Nov. 7: Camerata Bern, Heinz Holliger oboe (Vivaldi, Verac, Bach, Britten).

Nov. 10: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Leonard Slatkin conductor, Martin Haselböck organ (Bach, Beethoven, Shostakovich).

Nov. 17: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Thomas Kral conductor, Stefan Vujanovic piano, Rosa Mohrreiter mezzo-soprano (Kral, Mozart, Respighi, Haydn).

Nov. 20: Borodin Quartet (Prokofiev, Mozart, Beethoven).

Nov. 21: Haydn Trio (Beethoven, Urhammer, Tchaikovsky).

Nov. 24: ORF Symphony Orchestra and Choir, Arnold Schoenberg Choir, Edward Downes conductor (Brahms, Schoenberg).

Nov. 25: King's Singers (Grieg).

Nov. 29: Alban Berg Quartet (Beethoven, Urhammer).

JAZZ—Nov. 6: Modern Jazz Quartet, Nov. 22: Sun Ra.

RECITALS—Nov. 3: Rosendo Mariano piano (Schubert, Chopin, Grieg).

Nov. 8: Kurt Rapp organ (Bach, Haydn, Rapp, Liszt, Mussorgsky).

Nov. 28: Shlomo Mintz violin, Paul Ostrovsky piano (Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Prokofiev).

MUSEUM—Modern Kunst (tel: 72.52.50).

EXHIBITION—To Nov. 13: "The Inclination Towards 'Gesamtkunstwerk': European Utopia Since 1800."

MUSICIANS

•Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90).

CONCERTS—Nov. 12 and 13: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor, Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Beethoven, Schubert).

Nov. 23 and 24: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Gerd Albrecht conductor, Michael Schneider violin, Walter Schulz cello (Brahms, Schubert).

Nov. 26: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Leonard Bernstein conductor, Krystian Zimerman piano (Mozart, Brahms).

RECITAL—Nov. 10: Elisabeth Leonskaia piano, Heinrich Schiff cello (Brahms, Schumann).

•Stadthaus (tel: 92.66.01).

MUSICAL—To Nov. 3: "Heinrich (McDermott, Ragni, Rado) in English. Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32).

MUSICAL—Through November: "Cats."

•Vienna's English Theatre (tel: 92.66.01).

Through November—"Candidate" (G.B. Shaw) English speaking theater.

•Volksoper (9 Währinger Strasse 78). Nov. 1, 4, 8, 13, 21, 29: "Der Bettelstudent" (Müller) Rudolf Bittl conductor.

Nov. 20 and 23: "Albert Herring" (Britten) Conrad Artmiller conductor.

•Wiener Neustadt, Stift Neukloster. CONCERT—Nov. 26: "Just an Accident? A Requiem for Anton Webern and Other Victims of the Absurd" (Sauer, Levy) Ensemble Kontraste, Chibiro Hayashi conductor, in English.

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CONCERTS

Nov. 4 and 6: Liège Philharmonic Orchestra, Pierre Bartholomée conductor, François Thiry piano (Grieg, Liszt, Ravel, Stravinsky).

Nov. 20: European Philharmonic Orchestra, Jean Jakus conductor (Handel).

Nov. 25 and 27: Belgium National Opera, Miltiades Caridis conductor, Bruno Leonard Gelpi piano (Grieg, Strauss, Schoenberg, Dvorak).

Nov. 26: Belgium National Opera, Sylvain Camille conductor, Ann Murray mezzo-soprano, Hakan Hagegard baritone (Schubert, Mahler).

Nov. 30: Julliard String Quartet (Beethoven, Schoenberg, Dvorak).

RECITALS—Nov. 3: Helen Donath soprano, Klaus Donath piano.

Nov. 8: Isaac Stern violin, Andrew Wolff piano.

Nov. 15: Pierre Alain Volodant piano.

•Denmark's English Theatre (tel: 92.66.01).

Through November—"Candidate" (G.B. Shaw) English speaking theater.

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NYSE Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change
ATT	1212	41 1/2	40 3/4	41 1/4	+1/4
ALCOA	14214	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	-1/4
Comdr	12947	55 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/4	-1 1/2
IBM	1101	101 1/2	99 3/4	100 1/4	+1/4
INTT	10781	42 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2	-1/4
America	7918	28	26 3/4	27 1/2	+1/2
FINCOR	6841	35 1/4	34 1/4	34 3/4	+1/4
Mobil	8430	30	29 1/4	29 3/4	-1/4
GO	7174	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	-1/4
AMT	7021	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1/4
Exxon	6576	38 1/2	37 3/4	38 1/2	-1/4
GE	850	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	-1/4
CW/Fin	5845	35 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	-1/4
Go/Ch	5832	47 1/4	46 1/2	47 1/4	+1/4
Go/Inf	5742	25 1/2	25	25 1/4	+1/4

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Indus	1212.53	1249.09	1230.49	1242.07	+1.7
Trans	1101.00	1105.50	1097.50	1104.44	+1.0
UTIL	139.24	148.44	139.07	139.49	+0.5
Comp	477.71	501.46	474.16	496.29	+0.5

NYSE Diaries			
		Close	Prev.
Advanced	_____	636	620
Oscillator	_____	107	992
Unchanged	_____	463	396
Total Issues	_____	1964	1967
New Highs	_____	26	39
New Lows	_____	27	23
Volume up	_____	57,472,320	
Volume down	_____	42,615,230	

NYSE Index				
	High	Low	Close	Ch's
Composite	92.99	94.87	95.06	+0.19
Industrial	118.77	118.55	118.64	+0.09
Transp.	94.01	94.51	94.54	+0.03
Utilities	48.53	48.37	48.53	+0.01
Finance	92.20	92.07	92.28	+0.08

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.			
	Buy	Sales	'84's
Oct. 24	180,203	239,821	8.9
Oct. 23	192,088	254,667	1.13
Oct. 22	199,476	268,445	2.7
Oct. 21	236,524	259,558	1.2
Oct. 20	190,256	343,138	1.20

*Included in the sales figures

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. 7:57 AM
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 5:57 AM
Prev. Consolidated Close 5:57 AM

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries									
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Issues	Volume up	Volume down	Volume even	Volume total	Volume change
121	22	1	144	2	1,212	1,101	850	3,163	1,101
...

NASDAQ Index				
	Close	Chgs	Week Ago	Yr Ago
Composite	277.55	-0.35	281.25	271.10
Industrials	334.00	-0.25	329.37	342.00
Finance	271.25	-0.25	272.63	277.00
Insurance	254.34	-1.26	259.04	261.00
Utilities	247.00	-0.00	247.75	250.00
Stocks	197.00	+0.14	200.00	147.00
Transp.	277.50	-0.86	275.45	192.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages		
	Close	Chg
Bonds	71.67	+0.00
Utilities	69.75	+0.00
Industrials	72.50	+0.00

AMEX MOST ACTIVES									
	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change		Vol.	High	Low
ImpCh	7802	87 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/4	-1/4	IBM	1101	101 1/2	101 1/4
WebbS	5134	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/4	-1/4	GE	850	34 1/2	34 1/4
CorneP	2577	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/4	-1/4	AMC	774	28 1/2	28 1/4
ComSta	2383	8 1/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	-1/4	IBM	1101	101 1/2	101 1/4
GenCorp	2007	7 1/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	-1/4	GE	850	34 1/2	34 1/4
MerBsh	1444	27 1/2	26 3/4	26 3/4	-1/4	AMC	774	28 1/2	28 1/4
KayPh	1173	22 1/2	22	22 1/2	+1/2	IBM	1101	101 1/2	101 1/4
HotModT	1119	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4	-1/4	GE	850	34 1/2	34 1/4
SID	1157	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	-1/4	AMC	774	28 1/2	28 1/4
McNIE	1108	26 1/4	25 3/4	25 3/4	-1/4				

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	
215.13	213.77	213.63	

12 Month High Low Stock									
Symbol	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock
AT&T	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/4	1.212	4.1	12.1	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/4
IBM	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	1.101	4.1	11.1	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4
GE	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	0.850	4.1	10.1	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4
AMC	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/4	0.774	4.1	9.1	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/4
AMT	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	0.650	4.1	8.1	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4
GO	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	0.572	4.1	7.1	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4
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...

LOVE LETTERS and 500% PROFITS

Reading "old" market letters can be as...
In 1981, a prestigious financial magazine published a list of 90 stocks that professional gurus collectively predicted would post the "greatest earnings gain" for the year. Their Number One Pick, the equity company was WICKES, which had earned 50 cents a share in 1980.

The gurus stated that WICKES would earn \$2.51 in 1981. What did WICKES really earn? In 1981 WICKES lost \$15.16 a share and filed for bankruptcy. They also claimed that TEXAS AIR would soar, earning approximately \$1.70 in 1981. Finally, TEXAS AIR, now called TWA, earned a loss of \$1.70 a share in 1981. Why? Because for years our staff has emphasized the dichotomy that exists between earnings, earnings projections and the price of an equity. The key to the Kingdom is in deciphering the Power Elite. For stocks, like Hollywood stars, are "made" not "born", both require a "sponsor". As movie stars, our success has been based on the law of contrary opinion.

Since October 1981, better than 80% of equities recommended by F.P.S. have advanced in price; some special situations including NIGHTHAWK RESOURCES, have escalated 500% in less than 12 months. We did not wait the period in NIGHTHAWK. Our editors noted that substantial blocks of stock were controlled by two major investment groups, one of which was the entity that transformed a 30 cent common mining company into DENISON MINES, the world's largest uranium producer, growing \$700,000,000 yearly, having sold to \$53. Everyone cannot be a tycoon, but a perceptive investor can emulate the Power Elite, as clients did in having bought PORTNAX DEVELOPMENT at \$1.30 or FORD below \$5.17, GENERAL MOTORS around \$4.1 and SEARS while it was sagging under \$18. Our thesis has been articulated.

In 1982 when the DOWS were under \$90 F.P.S. stunned the Street, insisting that the "DOWS WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750", updating our target to 1500. Our current letter focuses on equities that could catapult to fame; in addition we advise clients to start covering their short positions in APPLE, which we claimed as a "spear" at \$5.50, and TANDY, which we disclaimed at \$57, today's price \$37. We also recommend the short sale of a \$58 high-tech stock that may collapse below \$22 within months.

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TECH

Against the Odds
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Interest Rates

INTEREST

Currency Deposits

Tables include the nationwide pri-
Up to the closing on Wall Street

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Continued From Back Page)

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and live with on an interna- tional and in the and education and a life	PAGES 18 & 17 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

Role of U.S. Budget Deficits In Rates Contested by Sprinkel

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Beryl Sprinkel, undersecretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, said bluntly yesterday that "the evidence doesn't support the view" of his colleague, Arthur S. Feldstein, chairman of President's Council of Economic Advisors, that the primary cause of an overvalued dollar is high real interest rates triggered by large budget deficits.

Mr. Sprinkel acknowledged that the dollar was strong, with an adverse impact on the ability of U.S. manufacturers to compete in world markets. But he added, "I am not sympathetic to the view that the value of the dollar is too high."

He suggested that the dollar might never again be as weak as it was in late 1978, at a time of poor inflation control and a loss of confidence in dollar assets — which nonetheless gave U.S. goods a competitive edge. "If we conduct our affairs properly, if we keep inflation under control, we may not be as competitive again," Mr. Sprinkel said.

Without mentioning Mr. Feldstein by name, Mr. Sprinkel rejected the economist's entire analysis of the links between the federal budget deficit, high interest rates and trade deficits as "misleading" and "misleading."

He outlined other causes for the strength of the dollar over the past couple of years, and predicted that there would be more stable exchange rate relationships in the next year as the U.S. current account, which comprises trade in merchandise, services and certain financial transactions, soars to perhaps \$80 billion or more in 1984, with little further progress on the inflation front.

Mr. Sprinkel said that since early August the dollar had lost 6 percent against the Japanese yen and 5 percent against the Deutsche mark because some of the factors causing its earlier strength were no longer present.

"On the basis of economic fundamentals — real growth, inflation, trade and current account balances — there appears to be little prospect of further upward pressure on the dollar over the next year or so," Mr. Sprinkel told a joint session of the U.S. House banking subcommittee.

"So long as other major countries remain as firmly committed to anti-inflationary policies as we are, there will be a clear convergence of

policies and performance among the major countries. Exchange rates can be expected to reflect this convergence through greater stability," he said.

"However, if others abandon their anti-inflation efforts, dollar assets will again become the primary choice of international investors."

Mr. Sprinkel conceded that budget deficits should be reduced, not because they affect the dollar but because they interfere with capital formation.

"If you look at the evidence, you're forced to conclude that there's no clear link between interest rates and the strength of the dollar," he said.

He was commenting at a news conference on recent settlements

dollar," he said. "There's no evidence I can find, nor do any others have any evidence."

Mr. Sprinkel joined his boss, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, in disputing Mr. Feldstein's support for tax increases now to reduce the budget deficit.

"Over time," Mr. Sprinkel said in response to questions, "I want to pull the deficits down. But revenues will be rising as recovery proceeds. And it's important to restrain spending. But many of us believe that the more revenues come into this town, the higher the level of spending. Over the next year, we should restrain spending and avoid tax increases."

IBM Chairman Defends Settlement With Hitachi

Reuters

TOKYO — John R. Opel, chairman of International Business Machines Corp., said Thursday that his company would continue to vigorously defend its proprietary rights over its research and development.

He was commenting at a news conference on recent settlements

reached with Hitachi and Mitsubishi Electric on charges that they conspired to steal IBM trade secrets.

"We believe every company is entitled to the rewards of its own research and development. That is precisely why proprietary interests are called proprietary. They should be," Mr. Opel said.

Under the agreement with Hitachi, the Japanese company will return all IBM secrets in its possession and allow IBM to inspect all new Hitachi data-processing products for five years. Hitachi pleaded guilty in a U.S. court in February to conspiring to transport stolen IBM trade secrets. It was fined \$10,000.

Mr. Opel rejected suggestions that the agreement gave IBM control over Hitachi's computer-related activities. The computer accord was "designed solely to cover trade secrets at issue in that trial. We believe we have settled it amicably for both sides. The disagreements are behind us."

He declined to disclose details of a separate agreement concluded last week with Fujitsu Ltd. on use of IBM computer software. Fujitsu produces computers compatible with IBM models.

He said discussions were continuing with another Japanese company, Matsushita Electric, on a joint venture to develop and produce low-cost information-processing systems. "We expect to be able to get to some detailed conclusion soon," he said, but did not elaborate.

U.S. Executives' Optimism Reported at 4 1/2-Year High

United Press International

NEW YORK — Optimism among U.S. corporate executives over the business outlook reached its highest level this quarter since the second quarter of 1979, according to a survey of 1,470 business leaders. The results of the Dun & Bradstreet Corp. survey also marked the third consecutive quarter that executive optimism had improved.

Joseph W. Duncan, Dun & Bradstreet's corporate economist and chief statistician, said Wednesday: "Durable-goods manufacturing is indeed strengthening through all sectors of the economy."

Dun & Bradstreet's Sales Optimism Index rose four points to 72 in the latest survey. Its Profits Optimism Index climbed three points to 62. And, despite reports that inventory liquidations have ended, the survey showed that 43 percent of the executives expected inventory buildups.

The survey also indicated that the employment outlook was improving. For the fourth quarter, 28 percent of the executives expect to add to their payrolls, the largest percentage in five years. Expectations for price increases were unchanged, with 44 percent of the executives predicting higher prices.

Directors of Trans World Corp. Approve Plan to Spin Off Airline

By Robert J. Cole
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Trans World Corp., in a five-hour directors' meeting in San Francisco, has approved plans to spin off its Trans World Airlines subsidiary as a separate company.

The company said no details of the board's action were available yet. But based on tentative outlines of the proposal Wednesday, stockholders would receive 93 shares in the airline for each 100 shares of common stock they now hold in the parent company.

The spinoff, which will require shareholder approval at a meeting in December, was viewed as Trans World's response to an unsuccessful

proxy fight by Odyssey Partners last summer to dismember the company.

Contending that Trans World's five operating corporations were worth far more if broken up, Odyssey proposed selling them off separately. Stockholders defeated the proposal.

Lester Pollack, a partner in Odyssey, which owns about 300,000 shares of Trans World stock, welcomed Wednesday's step as a "positive move," but said he would "want to examine the details."

Asked how TWA would fare on its own, Robert J. Jockicke, who follows airlines for Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, said: "That depends on what Mr. Meyer is able to achieve with the union."

C.E. Meyer Jr., 54, has been president and chief executive of the airline since 1976 and presumably would continue in that post once the airline is set up as an independent company.

Mr. Jockicke noted that while the airline has had losses, Trans World's four other subsidiaries are profitable, so that they have been "a source of money that could be used to subsidize the airline."

TWA, the nation's fifth-largest domestic airline, has shown pre-tax losses in 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982. It has also shown operating losses in each of those years except 1981. Last year it showed an operating loss of \$101.3 million and a pretax loss of \$44.5 million.

In addition to TWA, Trans World owns Canteen Corp., an institutional food and vending ser-

vice; Hilton International, a chain of 90 hotels; Spartan Foods, a fast-food chain; and Century 21, a real estate chain of more than 6,000 real estate offices. L. Edwin Smart, 59, has been chairman, president and chief executive officer of the parent company since 1978.

In apparent anticipation of the spinoff, TWA was organized as a separate operation last February, with six million shares, or 19 percent, sold to investors at \$14 a share. Both the airline and its parent are listed on the New York Stock Exchange now, with Trans World owning the airline's remaining 26 million shares. It is these shares that will be distributed to Trans World stockholders.

TWA shares closed Thursday at \$9.375, up 12.5 cents, on the New York Stock Exchange. Trans World, the parent company, closed at \$50.50, off 25 cents. The announcement came Wednesday after the stock market closed.

Under the spinoff, each Trans World shareholder would receive 0.93 shares of TWA for each Trans World share. Mr. Smart said. Trans World also agreed to guarantee a \$200-million credit line for TWA. Trans World also would guarantee dividend payments on TWA's \$225 cumulative preferred stock and up to \$100 million on a receivable financing program at TWA, he said.

If approved by shareholders, the spinoff will be completed by Feb. 1 of next year, Mr. Smart said. Few problems in obtaining approvals are expected.

Ruling May Give Arco Huge Extra Tax Bill

By Robert D. Hershey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The government, in a decision that could cost Atlantic Richfield Co. tens of millions of dollars in additional taxes, has decided to disallow the company's method of computing its "windfall profits" tax on Alaskan crude oil.

The Internal Revenue Service found that Arco was incorrectly figuring its liability by basing it on its estimates of prices for Texas crude oil instead of prices paid for crude from Alaska. This, Arco competitors have charged, has allowed the company to systematically underpay its tax for the past three years and therefore to gain an unfair advantage.

Other oil companies charge that Arco has, in effect, financed its lower gasoline prices with tax savings. The company, however, denies this and says it has achieved operating efficiencies.

In its ruling, the IRS declared that oil companies must relate their tax liability to the price they get for Alaskan crude in specific markets, rather than to any artificial price derived from sales of oil from places other than Alaska.

"A producer's removal price for any barrel of oil will depend on the market area to which the barrel is transported," the IRS declared. The ruling did not specifically name Arco, but it is believed to be the only company using the method that the IRS has decided to reject.

Robert O. Anderson, Arco's chairman, said in an interview that the company had not decided whether to appeal the ruling.

He also characterized "as substantially on the high side" estimates by congressional aides and industry sources that the ruling could raise Arco's tax liability by some \$200 million a year.

The windfall profits tax is actually an excise tax on production that was enacted in 1980. Its passage was related to the lifting of price controls on crude oil, which began in 1979 and was completed in 1981.

Econ and other major companies, including Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), were joined by independent producers in charging that Arco's lower tax liability enabled it to undercut its competitors in various markets. In some places the difference is several cents a gallon at the gasoline pump.

Mr. Anderson, however, denied that Arco's price leadership was related to its tax payments on Alaskan production.

Rather, he attributed it to higher efficiency related to heavy investment in refineries during the 1970s, to increased automation and to higher volumes resulting from its decision to eliminate its credit card.

The IRS ruling, in rejecting Arco's practice of relating taxes to non-Alaskan oil, held: "In the absence of a representative market or a field price or sufficient sales at Valdez (the shipping terminal in Alaska) the removal price is determined by actual sales of the Alaska North Slope crude or sales prices of crude oils in the market area to which the taxpayer delivers its crude oil."

Arco's tax advantage is estimated by the company and others in the industry at about \$2 a barrel. The world price now is about \$29.



John R. Opel

Mr. Opel was speaking at the conclusion of a three-day joint board meeting of IBM and its Japanese, Asian and Far Eastern subsidiaries.

Ford Reports Record Profit

(Continued from Page 11)

well as better sales of larger, more option-loaded vehicles.

The company also praised its cost-cutting and quality gains over the past few years, saying they are "proving their worth."

Ford reported a 22.6 percent increase in third-quarter worldwide factory car and truck unit sales, to 1.12 million from 913,225.

Operating income in the third quarter was \$260.9 million, compared with a \$378.4-million loss a year earlier.

Britain		Donnelley (R.R.)	
9 Months	1982	1982	1982
Revenue	41.1	Revenue	41.1
Net Inc.	1.7	Net Inc.	1.7
Per Share	0.8	Per Share	0.8
1983	1983	1983	1983
Revenue	41.1	Revenue	41.1
Net Inc.	1.7	Net Inc.	1.7
Per Share	0.8	Per Share	0.8
Ireland		Du Pont	
9 Months	1982	1982	1982
Revenue	21.0	Revenue	21.0
Net Inc.	0.4	Net Inc.	0.4
Per Share	0.2	Per Share	0.2
1983	1983	1983	1983
Revenue	21.0	Revenue	21.0
Net Inc.	0.4	Net Inc.	0.4
Per Share	0.2	Per Share	0.2
United States		EG & G	
9 Months	1982	1982	1982
Revenue	21.0	Revenue	21.0
Net Inc.	0.4	Net Inc.	0.4
Per Share	0.2	Per Share	0.2
1983	1983	1983	1983
Revenue	21.0	Revenue	21.0
Net Inc.	0.4	Net Inc.	0.4
Per Share	0.2	Per Share	0.2
Allegany		Johnson & Johnson	
9 Months	1982	1982	1982
Revenue	21.0	Revenue	21.0
Net Inc.	0.4	Net Inc.	0.4
Per Share	0.2	Per Share	0.2
1983	1983	1983	1983
Revenue	21.0	Revenue	21.0
Net Inc.	0.4	Net Inc.	0.4
Per Share	0.2	Per Share	0.2
Avnet		LTV	
9 Months	1982	1982	1982
Revenue	21.0	Revenue	21.0
Net Inc.	0.4	Net Inc.	0.4
Per Share	0.2	Per Share	0.2
1983	1983	1983	1983
Revenue	21.0	Revenue	21.0
Net Inc.	0.4	Net Inc.	0.4
Per Share	0.2	Per Share	0.2
Burlington Ind.		Penn. Pwr Light	
9 Months	1982	1982	1982
Revenue	21.0	Revenue	21.0
Net Inc.	0.4	Net Inc.	0.4
Per Share	0.2	Per Share	0.2
1983	1983	1983	1983
Revenue	21.0	Revenue	21.0
Net Inc.	0.4	Net Inc.	0.4
Per Share	0.2	Per Share	0.2
Delta Airlines		Perrin Oil	
9 Months	1982	1982	1982
Revenue	21.0	Revenue	21.0
Net Inc.	0.4	Net Inc.	0.4
Per Share	0.2	Per Share	0.2
1983	1983	1983	1983
Revenue	21.0	Revenue	21.0
Net Inc.	0.4	Net Inc.	0.4
Per Share	0.2	Per Share	0.2
Gen. Pub. Util.		Reading & Bates	
9 Months	1982	1982	1982
Revenue	21.0	Revenue	21.0
Net Inc.	0.4	Net Inc.	0.4
Per Share	0.2	Per Share	0.2
1983	1983	1983	1983
Revenue	21.0	Revenue	21.0
Net Inc.	0.4	Net Inc.	0.4
Per Share	0.2	Per Share	0.2

Raychem		Tenneco	
9 Months	1982	1982	1982
Revenue	41.1	Revenue	41.1
Net Inc.	1.7	Net Inc.	1.7
Per Share	0.8	Per Share	0.8
1983	1983	1983	1983
Revenue	41.1	Revenue	41.1
Net Inc.	1.7	Net Inc.	1.7
Per Share	0.8	Per Share	0.8
Murphy Oil		Texas Eastern	
9 Months	1982	1982	1982
Revenue	21.0	Revenue	21.0
Net Inc.	0.4	Net Inc.	0.4
Per Share	0.2	Per Share	0.2
1983	1983	1983	1983
Revenue	21.0	Revenue	21.0
Net Inc.	0.4	Net Inc.	0.4
Per Share	0.2	Per Share	0.2
Newmont Mining		UAL	
9 Months	1982	1982	1982
Revenue	21.0	Revenue	21.0
Net Inc.	0.4	Net Inc.	0.4
Per Share	0.2	Per Share	0.2
1983	1983	1983	1983
Revenue	21.0	Revenue	21.0
Net Inc.	0.4	Net Inc.	0.4
Per Share	0.2	Per Share	0.2
St. Paul Cos.		Wetters	
9 Months	1982	1982	1982
Revenue	21.0	Revenue	21.0
Net Inc.	0.4	Net Inc.	0.4
Per Share	0.2	Per Share	0.2
1983	1983	1983	1983
Revenue	21.0	Revenue	21.0
Net Inc.	0.4	Net Inc.	0.4
Per Share	0.2	Per Share	0.2

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Corporation, each rep. 10
\$ will be payable with Dfls. 2.43
\$ per record-date 16.9.1983; gross
\$1.15 = Dfls. 43 per C.D.R.
L.A. belonging to non-residents of the
Netherlands will be paid after deduction of
15% (15% = Dfls. 3.64 = \$1.15 =
69% of Dfls. 2.43 net.
CHAMPION INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION N.V.
is, 24th October, 1983.

Transamerica Overseas Finance Corporation N.V.
8 1/2% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of December 1, 1971, under which the above-designated Debentures are issued, \$401,000 aggregate principal amount of such Debentures of the following distinctive numbers has been drawn by lot for redemption on December 1, 1983 (hereinafter sometimes referred to as the redemption date):

\$1,000 COUPON DEBENTURES

2621	2569	3348	7093	8612	8683	10079	11814	12928	14232	14899	15416	16413	17018	18518	18882	19670
83	2578	3357	7112	8634	8694	10087	11826	12946	14329	15027	15425	16440	17023	18524	18907	19675
91	2604	3411	7130	8652	8710	10092	11832	12952	14335	15032	15430	16445	17028	18529	18912	19682
85	2635	3441	7163	8683	8740	10100	11840	12960	14348	15040	15438	16453	17031	18532	18915	19685
96	2617	3468	7189	8709	8767	10108	11848	12968	14356	15048	15446	16461	17033	18534	18918	19688
143	2625	3476	7202	8720	8778	10116	11856	12976	14364	15056	15454	16469	17035	18535	18921	19691
209	2632	3483	7215	8731	8789	10124	11864	12984	14372	15064	15462	16476	17037	18536	18924	19694
233	2678	3525	7257	8775	8833	10132	11872	12992	14380	15072	15470	16481	17039	18537	18927	19697
252	2685	3532	7264	8784	8842	10140	11880	13000	14388	15080	15478	16488	17041	18538</		

SPORTS

Oklahoma Football: Throwing Education for a Loss

By Dave Kindred

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The mad-dogging aspect of the Oklahoma-Memphis football game last night was not the university's refusal to pay even the customary euphemistic obedience to the idea that college football is part of the educational experience. Football at Oklahoma is a circus with its clowns and jugglers paid migrant-worker wages. As long as everybody went along with the euphemisms, big-time universities could insist that classwork was important, that their football players were "student-athletes," and that while seven-figure revenues are nice, university presidents cared most for the grade point average and graduation rate of their dear boys.

We were told, and we wanted to believe, that the Hensons and Kauters and SMUs with their mooned boosters breaking hundreds of NCAA rules were aberrations not to be confused with the idealistic, honorable institutions dedicated to helping young men and women acquire the tools of learning that would make real their dreams.

We wanted to believe that for each of the outlaw gangs there were a hundred others playing it straight. For every Southern California giving players credit for passing classes, there were Notre Dame and Michigan educating their running backs. If we did believe that, then no matter how thrilling the spectacle or how great the skills, we would be wasting our time on a corrupt enterprise.

Whoa, wait a minute. What's to be so steamed about? Seventy years ago even innocents in raccoon coats knew that college football had little to do with education. The gadfly Elbert Hubbard, surveying the mercenary earl-brigades of Princeton and Columbia, said college football is "a sport that bears the same relation to education as bullfighting does to agriculture."

The Dupree affair produces melancholy not only because it is one more confirmation of the lies and corruption going on; it is a land-

mark case in that Oklahoma, wittingly or not, confessed to the exploitation of the 19-year-old running back.

The Sooners used him to play football even when they had given up on him as a student.

Universities cannot pay their players a salary. The players get tuition, room and board worth maybe \$10,000 a year, a scandalous wage for someone like Marcus Dupree, who helps produce seven-figure revenues.

But he is not paid his fair share because the schools, with the help of sports media addicted to Frank Merriwell legends, have convinced us that "student-athletes" should remain amateurs, unsullied by filthy lucre, to protect the fantasized purity of the connection between them and students whose colors they wear.

The players are not amateurs. They are paid, not in money but in credit, to work. They are hired hands.

Call them Hessians. Mercenaries. Gladiators. They are circus roustabouts.

They are 10-cents-an-hour slaves.

What's so maddening about the Dupree exploitation is Oklahoma's willingness to admit it. They don't even care enough to lie their very best.

Listen to this self-indulgent from Jim Brown, the Oklahoma athletic department's academic counselor, as quoted in this week's Sports Illustrated: "When we give a kid (Dupree) an athletic scholarship, it's to represent us in games. Because he doesn't cut it scholastically, how can you hold him out of games?"

For its 10 cents an hour, Oklahoma damn well would get Marcus Dupree on the football field whether he went to class or not.

The Sooners get Dupree's unique services at a cotton picker's wages, which is a figurative crime rendered legal (get this) by proclamation of the universities who profit from the roustabouts' work.

The universities, if they seek forgiveness, have a precious piece of life to offer in penance: an educa-



Marcus Dupree and Barry Switzer: Few smiles at Oklahoma.

tion. For football players worth their weight in greenbacks, an education is the least a school can do.

For Oklahoma, even the least it could do for Dupree apparently was too much bother. This is said knowing, by Dupree's admission, that he did not have to use his college education.

Like too many university presidents who have been slow to figure out that Frank Merriwell was a warm fiction and the truth is as cold as a coach's heart, Banowsky spoke for the record in unfocused Olympian generalities absolving everyone.

Dupree is a "victim of the high-pressure process of big-time intercollegiate football," Banowsky said.

The president said the young man from a small town, not ready for fame, was "recruited and fawned over. But more than anything else, he was invested with the absolute necessity to be a big-time star." At 18 "he was crowned this hero," Banowsky said.

Did he rise up in protest over his student curbing classes and then playing every Saturday? Did he hank in his football coach for an explanation of the exploitation? Did he take charge of his university's athletics as every university president should take charge of his school's most visible asset (and liability)?

If he did, it is not public record. Like too many university presidents who have been slow to figure out that Frank Merriwell was a warm fiction and the truth is as cold as a coach's heart, Banowsky spoke for the record in unfocused Olympian generalities absolving everyone.

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But not a victim of the big-time process.

Had Coach Barry Switzer been paternal and not a tyrant screaming "fat" and "lazy" at a child in a man's body, had Oklahoma "invested" Dupree with the necessity to hit the books, had Oklahoma's mommed boosters "crowned" him with the idea that football is only part of life, then Marcus Dupree might have stuck it out at Oklahoma as thousands before him made it at Ohio State and Nebraska.

Dupree is a victim of Oklahoma's corruption of the process.

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Li Ning, soaring above the horizontal bar, led China to its first gymnastic team title.

Chinese Men Win Gymnastics Title

Los Angeles Times Service

UDAPEST — The Chinese wrapped up a remarkable victory Wednesday night, ending the long dominance of the United States at the World Gymnastics Championships here.

The strength of two 10s, one on the parallel bars and another by Li Ning earlier on rings, the Chinese gymnasts won 591.45 points in the two-day event. The Soviet Union, which had usually outscored China in the optional, finished with 591.30.

Japan, meanwhile, scored its best finish since 1954 when it placed third, with 588.85 points. The United States was fourth, with 585.05, followed by East Germany, 584.95.

Throughout the 12-event competition, most of the attention was on the Chinese-Soviet rivalry.

There was little surprise that the Chinese gymnasts, who have always been excellent in this sport, finally broke through for their first world championship in the team segment of the competition.

While the Chinese nor Soviet team suffered any breaks in their routines beyond a tumble from the horizontal bar by Ning, the Chinese were the better performers. Their tumbling, in particular, was more daring. They take their tumbling much higher than the other teams, giving their routines a more dynamic look. And they were just a little bit more stylish than the other competitors.

Tong Fei was the individual star for the Chinese, and the co-leader after the optional and Monday's compulsory part of the program with 118.70 points.

"When Li Ning fell down" in the horizontal bar, second-last event of the team competition, Fei said, "I felt I had to do my very best to help

the team, so I put all I had into my performance."

Dimitri Belozzerchev, 17, of the Soviet Union was tied for first with 118.70 points, including three 9.5s in the optional exercises.

